





## PRESSED HARD.

## Two San Bernardino Banks Close Their Doors.

## Panicly Individuals Cause an Inopportune Run.

## Depositors are Said to Be Secured and Liabilities Covered.

Statement of the Banks' Condition—Night Run on the First National—Experts Working at the Dyer Bank's Accounts.

By Telegram to the Times.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., June 17.—(Special.) "Bank closed; depositors will be paid," was the cry which was heard from the locked doors of the Farmers' Exchange Bank of San Bernardino at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, much to the surprise of citizens generally, though it seems to have been expected by some. The cause seems to have been in the general stringency in the money market, lack of confidence in banking institutions generally, and a three days' run upon this particular bank, caused by a statement circulated among the railroad men by an insurance agent to the effect that the bank was shaky. The Farmers' Exchange Bank has been handling the money for the railroad men, cashing the checks issued by the Southern California Railway Company. The men are paid off on the middle of the month, and becoming of the stories started, the men withdrew their salaries in full, instead of making deposits in part, as had been their custom, and drew out about \$12,000 besides of the money they had on deposit. The Farmers' Exchange Bank, however, was not shaken by this, and kept up until the run, more or less broken, extended over three days. H. L. Drew, the president of the bank, following the run, rather than risk another day's run, he would close the doors, and did so, having on hand at the time cash to the amount of \$12,000.

The bank telegraphed to San Francisco and other places for aid on Friday, but could not get it because of the stringency in the money market. The banks of this city lent their aid on Friday, loaning the bank about \$14,000. There is a general criticism of the action of the bank in closing its doors, but it is felt that it was the only course open to it. The other banks, especially, feel this, and do not hesitate to condemn the action as most impolitic. Some of the other banks were not notified of the intended closing, and think they should have had knowledge direct, instead of having to find out what was going on after they had lent their aid. It is stated that about \$60,000 was drawn out during the three days preceding the closing.

The statement of the Farmers' Exchange Bank, filed with the County Recorder, shows the following: Capital stock, \$250,000; undivided profits, \$10,722.25; deposits, \$21,081.42; due from other banks, \$2,000; a balance of \$26,500 of county money on deposit at this bank at the time the bank closed.

The officers of the bank are H. L. Drew, president; S. F. Zombro, cashier; George L. Hison, assistant cashier, and the directors are Richard Gird of Chico; H. L. Drew, San Bernardino; S. McAbbe, Redlands; S. F. Zombro, John Anderson, M. Byrne and James Fleming. The funds are held up in real estate, the several members carrying some very heavy mortgages, upon which it will be some time before they can realize at once. Several of the directors stated that they had bankable paper of a gilt-edge character, enough to pay on every other day, and that it would require several days to get it into shape to make a statement. A. Gerberding of San Francisco, State Bank Commissioner, is now examining the Farmers' Exchange Bank, and would make no statement respecting it.

The Savings Bank of San Bernardino, conducted in San Bernardino by the Farmers' Exchange Bank, of course closed its doors at the same time. According to the statement made December 31, 1892, the resources of this bank were at that time, as follows: Loans on real estate, \$75,350.00; due from Farmers' Exchange Bank, \$19,618.13; cash on hand, \$2,000.00. The liabilities were: Capital stock, paid up, \$100,000; reserve fund, \$120,000; profit and loss, \$16,643.24; deposits, \$75,350.00. The directors of this bank are as follows: S. McAbbe, president; H. L. Drew, vice-president; S. F. Zombro, secretary and treasurer; W. W. Stow, M. Byrne, N. S. McAbbe, S. F. Zombro, Richard Gird, John Anderson, C. Kurtz, James Fleming.

The three other banks seem to be all solid. Several days ago there was a short run on the Bank of San Bernardino, but it was quickly covered. The bank is said to have been preparing for it for some time, as had the First National and San Bernardino National, which were prepared. Each of the other banks is said to have on hand more cash than enough to pay all deposits.

There was a run on the First National as soon as it became known that the Farmers' Exchange Bank had closed, but it lasted not more than half an hour, and then deposits were made. The run was not so great as the run on the Farmers' Exchange Bank, and the fact of the others having so much cash on hand seems to have soothed the people and allayed all fears of the suspension of the other banks. Bank Examiner Gerberding returned to Riverside Saturday evening.

GOOD OPINION.

Transferred Revere and Commissioner Gerberding Satisfied.

SAN BERNARDINO, June 17.—(By the Associated Press.) County Treasurer Revere states that he has \$25,000 of county money on deposit in the Farmers' Exchange Bank, and expects from what he knows of the bank's securities and assets, that the county will, in a few weeks, be able to draw every dollar of it. Bank Commissioner Gerberding, when asked for his opinion of the cause of the failure, after having spent some hours in examining the books, said that the Farmers' Exchange Bank succumbed to a feeling of uncertainty in the public mind, and he was satisfied that the bank would pay depositors every cent due them. Being further asked to state his views he said: "The Farmers' Exchange Bank closes its doors in consequence of a run produced by idle gossip, incident to the present feverish condition of the public mind in regard to finances. In ordinary times this bank could have obtained assistance from the same low demands, but in consequence of conditions now prevailing in all money

centers, relief could not be had, and the result is voluntary liquidation. The bank officers will place it in the hands of a receiver, and he will have assets of \$250,000, which will pay a total indebtedness of \$214,000. All creditors will be paid in full. If the public could understand and appreciate the fact that there is just as much money today as there was a few months ago, but that it is stored away in expectation of an unforeseeable demand, and therefore temporarily withdrawn from the natural channels, there would be no fear of excitement, no runs on banks, and no general confusion of business. The bank agrees with its customer to pay him his money on demand, but this contract is based entirely upon the general average of the demand, which is well established by long experience. When that average is destroyed, as in the case of a run, a bank cannot meet the demand and the consequence is discomfiture and frequently unnecessary loss to both parties. The banks of California are generally in excellent condition and if depositors will but take a reasonable view of the present conditions, and refrain from making runs, and in a few months the crisis will be over. Business will improve and we shall be again in our normal condition of affairs."

The Farmers' Exchange Bank includes among its stockholders some of the richest men of the State, of whom are mentioned, W. W. Stow of San Francisco, Richard Gird of Chico, and the Byrne estate, Waters estate, N. S. McAbbe, H. L. Drew, Richard Stewart, James Fleming and John Anderson of this city, the Spence estate of Los Angeles, and Clarence Stewart of Riverside.

The following circular letter was mailed to patrons of the bank this morning: "A continuous run on the bank for three days during which time every possible effort has been made by the directors and officials to avert the result, and to carry on the business of the bank, has been a great disappointment to us. This we do with great regret as we are sure that in a few days more we could have realized sufficient means to meet all demands, and to carry on safely. Our securities are ample, and very shortly sufficient money can be realized thereon to pay every demand. The directors of the bank, however, have decided to close the bank for a full statement of the bank's condition will be published as soon as possible."

## DEPOSITS WITHDRAWN.

## Some Uneasiness Caused by the Financial Situation.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., June 17.—(Special.) There were a number of deposits withdrawn from the Riverside banks on Saturday; those from the First National amounting to a run. This was caused by certain uneasiness over the financial situation, and a feeling that the Riverside Banking Company failure might prove worse than at first suspected, together with the report of the closing of the Farmers' Exchange Bank, and wild and groundless reports of runs on other San Bernardino banks. The banks seem to be all thoroughly prepared to meet all demands. The directors of the closed bank were in session all day, and experts were at work on the books. State Bank Commissioner Gerberding was called to San Bernardino Saturday morning by the failure, there, but he returned here this evening.

## CURRENCY SHIPMENTS.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Shipments of currency by the banks of New York to the interior today aggregated \$1,250,000, of which \$400,000 was obtained at the sub-treasury in exchanges.

## SPRINKLING MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Imports of specie at the port of New York for the week were \$192,425, of which \$111,746 was gold and \$70,679 silver. Exports of specie from the port of New York for the week were \$22,662, of which \$14,317 was gold, and \$8,345 silver. Of this amount, \$4,129 silver was sent to Europe, and \$4,187 gold and \$1725 silver went to South America.

## SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Treasury Department has purchased 502,000 ounces of silver at \$0.8260.

## THE VIKING.

## Like a Norseman of Old She Enters New York Harbor.

Sailed by a Modern Monster, the Sound of Whose Guns Would Have Heeded Like Odin's Voice to Her Builders.

By Telegram to the Times.

NEW YORK, June 17.—(By the Associated Press.) The Viking, a new ship, sailed into the port of New York today, with the counterpart of a viking ship of old, and were given a reception far different from that which their ancestors received 400 years before Columbus landed on the shores of the new world. The Viking came down from New London, Ct., in tow. She was met by the steam barge with the Committee of Reception on board. There was a great blowing of whistles and dipping of flags and the band played the Viking march. When the Viking passed Uncle Sam's flag came flying from the boom of her big guns had fired a salvo in honor of a sound like a fire-cracker crack across the water, the Norseman saluting with a salute from six little cannons. The Viking dropped anchor alongside the Minatonomoh.

Capt. Seward of the Monitor paid an official visit. Then the crew was taken on board the Viking, and the crew were welcomed to America by a committee and many of their own countrymen who live here. After an elaborate luncheon was served, a Mr. Boysen delivered an address of welcome, to which Capt. Anderson responded in behalf of the Norwegian citizens. The Viking is a new ship, an old viking ship built. Joseph H. Choate spoke briefly, as did Seth Low, Capt. Seward and Ex-Commissioner Kain. A procession then formed to take the ship to New York. The boats passed through Hell Gate, went down East River, and were met by thousands of people on both banks, and the ship was on its way to New York. The boats passed through Hell Gate, went down East River, and were met by thousands of people on both banks, and the ship was on its way to New York.

Next Sunday the Mt. Wilson Railroad will be opened up as far as Mt. Echo, 8500 feet above sea level, and Simpson Church and Sunday-school have the honor of giving the first great excursion to this wonderful place on Saturday, June 24. It is reached by first taking the Terminal Railroad to Altadena, thence by the electric road over eleven bridges and by the side of deep cañons until the great pavilion is reached, which is capable of holding about five hundred people and which is situated in Rubio Cañon at the foot of the great incline cable car reaches up to the top of the cañon, and the road toward the city 3000 feet at a 60 per cent grade. The excursion proper terminates at the pavilion in Rubio Cañon, but those who desire can continue up the incline cable road to Echo Mountain. All friends who desire can join this excursion. The fare is low, and the excursion is a most interesting one. The excursion is a most interesting one. The excursion is a most interesting one.

Commencement Work at the University.

Commencement work at the University of Southern California opens today with the students' annual love feast at 9:30 a.m. in Aristotelian Hall. At 11 a.m. President Wideman gives the baccalaureate sermon in the chapel. The afternoon session begins with the prayer service in the First Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. J. W. Campbell. D. D. The general public are welcome to these exercises.

## McGuffey Wins Layton.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 17.—Early this morning Harry McGuffey and Billy Layton, pugilists, fought on a steamer, a few miles up the river. McGuffey was the victor in the sixth round, and McGuffey Layton was the loser. McGuffey was the victor in the sixth round, and McGuffey Layton was the loser. McGuffey was the victor in the sixth round, and McGuffey Layton was the loser.

Diastrophic Fire.

CONY, N. Y., June 17.—Fire this morning did \$50,000 damage and caused the death, by burning, of John Madden, and the serious burning of several other firemen.

## NECK AND NECK.

The German Government and Its Hot Opponents.

Austrian Official Gazette, However, Hold That the Results of the Election are Alarming—Von Caprivi and the Emperor.

By Telegram to the Times.

BERLIN, June 17.—(By Cable and Associated Press.) Returns from 348 election districts were received up to 5 o'clock this evening, showing the election of 49 Centrists, 37 Conservatives, 24 Social Democrats, 17 National Liberals, 16 Centrists in favor of the Army Bill, 3 Rightists, 4 Socialists, 13 Poles, 6 Alsatians, 2 anti-Semites and 3 wild, with 180 ballots necessary. An analysis of the ballots shows that the Social Democrats and National Liberals will figure chiefly in them, with the Rightists and Centrists a long way behind. Defeat of the Rightists appears to be inevitable, but the Berlin Freisinnige Zeitung finds comfort in predicting an ultimate poll of the party combined with the Volkspartei, Centrists and Socialists will form an overwhelming plebsite against the Army Bill and Huelne compromise. It is certain that it is a plebsite to decide the fate of the government the enormous Socialist vote already cast would be a serious blow to the government, depend upon final party combinations, regarding which it is still hazardous to attempt to form any definite conclusion. About eight Socialists will stand in the coming ballots, and it is a rational statement to credit them with securing twenty-six more seats.

Chancellor von Caprivi held conferences with the Emperor Thursday and again last evening, reporting to His Majesty the character of the returns. The recent elections will appear likely to seriously affect their strength. Both Conservatives and National Liberals are coming out better than it was expected. The Emperor is expected to make a demonstration in celebration of the success of the German brethren.

Austrian official papers hold the results of the election are alarming. The Deutsche Zeitung says: "Germany can only be saved by a strong hand. It is a rational statement to credit them with securing twenty-six more seats."

At midnight omitting districts where re-balls are necessary, and with thirty districts by no means tested to its full capacity, the election, a large audience came out, but what there was of it were fully repaid for their trouble. The admission fee. The excitement was intense. The first of the game until the last ball was pitched over the plate. Three men were struck, and the game was a general feeling of unusual suspense, and the game was a general feeling of unusual suspense, and the game was a general feeling of unusual suspense.

Well, for the benefit of those fans who are not in the city, money was put on the line. The game was a general feeling of unusual suspense, and the game was a general feeling of unusual suspense, and the game was a general feeling of unusual suspense.

Althardt and Gockel, the most blatant members of the anti-Semite group, are returned. The opposition Clericals will return to Berlin probably with some hundred deputies. The government Clerical-Agrarian movement has shown few evidences of success. The Conservatives and Free Conservatives are expected to be successful. The Social Democrats are still triumphant at the expense of the Rightist Radicals.

## SANTA FE EXCURSIONISTS.

Arrival of Another Large Party from the East.

The following excursionists arrived from the East last evening over the Santa Fe in charge of A. E. Cronewett, traveling agent:

J. B. Wilden and wife, Canton, O.; Mrs. S. S. Lowe and daughters, Greenville, Pa.; Louis Metz and wife, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; E. Denny, Gibsonburg, O.; R. G. Hubbell, Ada, O.; Mrs. Little and family, St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Boesch and family, Butler, Pa.; F. B. Emery, Merced, Pa.; J. L. Howley, T. Bloom, Woodville, O.; W. Weimick, Lebanon, Wis.; E. Wilton, New York; M. A. Bishop and family, Woodville, Mo.; H. J. Hart, Canton, O.; S. W. Hill, O. M. S. Hart, Canton, O.; J. C. Tibbets, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; J. Savenokos and wife, M. O'Kalerah, Marion, O.; Rev. L. Glaser and family, Milwaukee; Henry Glaser and wife, Lebanon, Mo.; Isaac D. Galt, Nathan, Mich.; E. M. Gibsonburg, O.; P. M. Cook and wife, Connersville, Ind.; George Cronewett, Butler, Pa.; Mrs. B. Hagerman, Steubenville, O.; Mrs. R. A. Smith, Carrollton, O.; W. Rankin and wife, Ft. Carver, Nevada, Iowa; M. Cary and wife, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. Chipman and family, Ogden, Iowa; Thomas Heyde and family, William Heyde and family, Mt. Olive, Ill.; J. V. Latemus and wife, H. T. Barry and family, C. V. Hays, E. M. Chicago; Mrs. W. H. Giffard, Hamilton, Ont.; J. H. Brown, Pittsburgh; William Downing, Ogden, Iowa; W. Schneider, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Giles Reeves, Cincinnati; J. H. Henson, Denver; Margaret L. Bassett, Baltimore, Md.; Benjamin Pleasanton and wife, Salem, Mo.; Elmer Corbett, Red Bluff, Iowa; N. Summerton, St. Louis, Mo.; W. W. Farley and wife, Charleston, Iowa; Samuel P. Nathan, Jamestown, N. D.; Henry Westheimer, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. M. Little, Mrs. S. O. Dason, Kansas City, Mo.

Commencement work at the University of Southern California opens today with the students' annual love feast at 9:30 a.m. in Aristotelian Hall. At 11 a.m. President Wideman gives the baccalaureate sermon in the chapel. The afternoon session begins with the prayer service in the First Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. J. W. Campbell. D. D. The general public are welcome to these exercises.

## EMERGENCY MEN.

## The Best Ball Game of the Present Season.

## Capt. Glenavlin's Crew Wins a Losing Fight.

## By Heavy Hitting and the Good Use of Brains.

The Pitchers Were Not Up to the Standard but the Balance of the Angles Contingent Weighs Equal to the Occasion.

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

Oakland had yesterday's ball game won until the Angels began to use their thinkwork a little. Then matters began to assume a different hue. Col. Geisler, who hit first Lieutenant, the elongated Earl, lost their routine, and "puffed with victory."

## OAKLAND.

AB. R. H. ER. PO. A. E.  
McGuffey, H. 5 1 0 2 4 2  
Glenavlin, C. 3 1 1 0 1 0  
Earl, B. 4 2 1 1 0 1  
Colony, B. 5 1 3 1 1 3  
Heron, R. 5 1 3 0 3 0  
Castillon, R. 4 1 0 0 0 0  
Cody, C. 4 1 0 0 2 0  
Griffith, P. 4 1 3 1 1 3

Totals, 40 11 14 32 15 6

## SCORE BY INNINGS.

Los Angeles, 3 0 0 0 0 5 2 1-16  
Oakland, 5 0 0 0 3 1 1-13  
Oakland hits, 3 0 5 0 0 2 0-11  
Base hits, 4 3 1 0 1 2 1-14

## SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Los Angeles, 3; Oakland, 5.  
Base hits—Wright, Hutchinson, Griffith.  
Two-base hits—Castillon, Hughes, Earl.  
Sacifice hits—Hutchinson, Hughes, Wright.  
First base on errors—Los Angeles, 2; Oakland, 5.  
First base on called balls—Los Angeles 7; Oakland, 8.  
Left on bases—Los Angeles, 7; Oakland, 11.  
Struck out—By Borchers, 3.  
Passed ball—Cody.  
Wild pitch—Griffith.  
Time of game, 2:45.  
Umpire, McHenry.  
Scorer, J. S. Bancroft.

## STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs. Played. Won. Lost. Per Ct.  
Los Angeles, 50 35 25 .583  
Oakland, 50 28 22 .560  
San Francisco, 50 29 20 .491  
Stockton, 52 19 33 .365

## A Close Game Between the Two Tall.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—(By the Associated Press.) The Stockton team this afternoon defeated the San Francisco club by a score of 5 to 4. Stockton took the lead in the first inning, and was tied in the sixth inning, but made the winning run in the last half of the sixth. The game was full of life and spirit. Some splendid fielding was done by both teams. Both pitchers were batted freely.

## BALL AND BAT.

A Closely Contested Fourteen-Inning Game at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—(By the Associated Press.) The Phillies won a fourteen-inning game by good all-around playing. Philadelphia, 6; Baltimore, 4.

PITTSBURGH, June 17.—Beckley's batting was the feature of the game today. Pittsburgh, 7; Cleveland, 3.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Senators hit Baldwin, New York's pitcher, hard today. New York, 5; Washington, 7.

BOSTON, June 17.—The Boston-Brooklyn game was postponed on account of rain.

## CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Non-enforcement of the Geary Act Discussed by Senator White.

A meeting was held at Turnverein Hall last evening, in which a number of men expressed their views on the action of the Federal authorities in their non-enforcement of the Geary Exclusion Act.

Letters from United States Senator Stephen M. White, from Assemblyman R. W. Brown, and from Congressman Cannon were read.

The tone of the speeches made, though not denunciatory of the present administration, was one of criticism of "the Federal authorities" for not enforcing a law which has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court.

Following is the essential part of the letter of Senator White, which was read by the speaker.

"I do not believe that there is any substantial difference of opinion in California as to the desirability of excluding the Chinese. The electors of this State have expressed themselves upon this issue and with practical unanimity. Those who are ignorant of the actual condition of affairs, and who are not familiar with the facts of the case, are the only ones who are in doubt as to the wisdom of the exclusion law."

"We know the Chinese are thoroughly familiar with their own country, and we know the Chinese are thoroughly familiar with their own country, and we know the Chinese are thoroughly familiar with their own country."

"We have demanded Federal legislation, not to annoy or persecute Chinamen, but to protect the Chinese. The object of the law is not to eject the Chinese, but to prevent the illegal advent of others of the same race. The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law."

"The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law. The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law. The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law."

"The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law. The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law. The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law."

"The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law. The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law. The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law."

"The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law. The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law. The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law."

"The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law. The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law. The registration law is a necessary condition of the exclusion law."

## PUBLIC WORKS.

## First Street Widening Before the Board.

## Proposed to Make It Seventy Feet Between Main and Los Angeles.

## Arguments Presented in Favor of the Improvement.

Two Petitions from Interested Property-owners—Action Deferred Until a Majority of Signatures are Obtained.

Property-owners and others interested appeared before the Board of Public Works yesterday morning and asked in reference to the proposed widening of First street, between Main and Los Angeles streets, from sixty feet, its present width, to seventy feet.

Walter Bordwell, Esq., representing the German-American Savings Bank, which company in connection with the Main-street Improvement Company, is about to erect a tall block at the northeast corner of First and Main streets.

Mr. Bordwell said that his company did not wish to pose as obstructionists of public improvement, but, under the present condition of things, the proposed widening would cause a heavy damage to the property on that corner. Those who had within the past week presented a petition for the widening had been aware of the fact, five months ago, that the intention to erect a building on that corner. Those who had purchased the property had been permitted to tear down the buildings which have been standing on that site, and they had been allowed to receive several hundred dollars per month could be had.

J. L. Murphy, Esq., addressed the board in reference to the proposed widening. He said that, of course, the owners of the lot on the corner mentioned would not favor having their property damaged, but such action on their part would be a selfish one. Although they have a right to be selfish, yet the wishes of one person on such a subject should not be held superior to the wishes of the property-owners of the city in general.

Maj. Bonebrake advocated the widening of First street, between Main and Los Angeles streets, to be placed as now contemplated, it would naturally be a very fine thing for that property. He said that he believed in a position that its interior would command a splendid view of First street, looking west, which position would be a very desirable one. He believed, however, that the street should be widened, even if the damages for the same were somewhat heavy.

There were two petitions in reference to the matter before the board. One of them was from the German-American Savings Bank, and the other was from the Main-street Improvement Company. Both petitions were for the widening of First street, between Main and Los Angeles streets, from sixty feet to seventy feet.

The board decided to defer action on the petitions until a majority of signatures were obtained. The board also decided to widen First street, between Main and Los Angeles streets, from sixty feet to seventy feet.

The board also decided to widen First street, between Main and Los Angeles streets, from sixty feet to seventy feet. The board also decided to widen First street, between Main and Los Angeles streets, from sixty feet to seventy feet.

The board also decided to widen First street, between Main and Los Angeles streets, from sixty feet to seventy feet. The board also decided to widen First street, between Main and Los Angeles streets, from sixty feet to seventy feet.

The board also decided to widen First street, between Main and Los Angeles streets, from sixty feet to seventy feet. The board also decided to widen First street, between Main and Los Angeles streets, from sixty feet to seventy feet.



**FOR SALE**—  
Houses. Price Given.

**FOR SALE—\$2150—NEW SEW 4-ROOM**  
dence on corner lot near the Bonnie Brae  
southwest part of city; price only \$2150

**FOR SALE—\$109,000.** 228 W. Second St., Seattle, WA 98102.—**FIVE PART OF** city, and only one-half block from two car lines; a new, modern-built 3-room lot; which alone is worth \$600; 1 house and lot only 120'; this is a cheap buy! will bring over \$500 cash! Call NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

**FOR SALE—\$2900.—A FINE NEW MODERN 6-room cottage on large and improved 28' x 120' lots, priced only \$2900. —\$500 cash long time if desired. SOLEN & SMITH, 700 W. Second.**

**FOR SALE—\$2900.—A BEAUTIFUL NEW** residence at southeast corner of city near the University electric line; priced on very easy terms. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

**FOR SALE—\$2900.—5 rooms and bath, new modern**

HOVER: New, 8 rooms and bath, 1½ story house on Monmouth near Ada. Hoover; best value in city at \$4000.

\$2,900—New, modern 8-room house, 120 to alley; nicely decorated, tile and lawn, cement walks and driveway; built; located on the best lot in the Home tract; fine view.

FOR SALE—EQUITY IN 9-ROOM HO  
Hope st.; must be taken soon; a bargain  
\$1400.—New 5-room bungalow, large lot

[illegible]

chase this \$2000 highly-improved  
rooms, porches, cellar, large barn, c  
wash house, chicken houses, beards  
house, henhouse. Some beautiful birds

**WALKER, 126 S. 12TH ST. S.W.** Apply C. Walker, 126 S. 12th St. S.W.

**FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT AN OK** least 10-room house containing all the modern conveniences, including a swimming pool, and with new s.e. Piko location. Address and figures sent. REYNOLDS & SONS, 1201 N. 10th St.

**THE SALE—A NEW, WELL-BUILT AND** final contract. 14th and Nantux sts.; new kitchen, new bath, new floor, new roof. Will like it; or would house in right place. Call 2-1111. A. HOWARD.

**FOR SALE—T. S. RAILROAD** cars, new close to freight depot and lot, which will be a little while in the future. Call 2-1111. A. HOWARD.

**FOR SALE—\$1000. BEST BARGAIN** city; compact, 7-room house, hard wood floors, new kitchen, new bath, and chicken, cereal, one-bark and one-bark. Call 2-1111. A. HOWARD.

**FOR SALE—VERY FINE NEW 3-BEDROOM** house, 14th and Nantux sts.; new kitchen, new bath, new floor, new roof. Will like it; or would house in right place. Call 2-1111. A. HOWARD.

**TO LET—A NEW 3-BEDROOM DWELLING** house, 14th and Nantux sts.; new kitchen, new bath, new floor, new roof. Will like it; or would house in right place. Call 2-1111. A. HOWARD.

rated, all modern improvements; all  
furnished dwelling, clean side Pearl  
Eighty st. W. R. BURKE, 213 1/2 N. 2  
ave. st.

**FOR SALE—\$2000—VERY CHOICE 5-10**  
 cottage, reception hall, finished in  
 oak, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, central  
 air, electric range, \$2000 cash, balance  
 \$1000 down, 12% interest, 12 mos.  
 term.

**FOR SALE A PINE 10-ROOM BUNGALOW**  
 Main st. and North st., off Instru-  
 ment st. 10 rooms, 2 baths, central  
 air, electric range, \$1500 cash, bal-  
 ance \$1000 down, 12% interest, 12  
 months term.

**FOR SALE—\$1500—HOME 2 ROOMS**  
 neighborhood, stable, carport, home  
 with 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, central  
 air, electric range, \$1500 cash, bal-  
 ance \$1000 down, 12% interest, 12  
 months term.

**FOR SALE—\$2000—BEAUTIFUL 10**  
 room 1½ bath, Hill st. 11 rooms, elec-  
 tified, all conveniences, \$2000 cash,  
 balance \$1000 down, 12% interest,  
 12 months term. **FLORIANE, 136**  
**ST. 1ST.**

**FOR SALE—\$2000—2 ROOM 1½ BATH**  
 both on lot 70x300, \$2000 cash, bal-  
 ance \$1000 down, 12% interest, 12  
 months term. **FLORIANE, 101 Broadway**  
**ST. 1ST.**

**FOR SALE—\$1000—LARGE 10-ROOM**  
 4-room home, 2 ½ blocks north of  
 10th St. and 10th St. and 10th St.  
**SINIGAGAL & MEALS, 200**  
**ST. 1ST.**

**FOR SALE—\$1000—TYPICAL 5-10**  
 California home, near Figueroa and  
 10th st. large, new, 5 bedrooms, 2  
 baths, central air, electric range, \$1000  
 cash, balance \$500 down, 12% interest,  
 12 months term. **FLORIANE, 136**  
**ST. 1ST.**

residence, bath, electric bells to every  
all conveniences; beautiful grounds  
gain. FLOURNOY, 136 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—BIRCHDALE**  
Office and 11th st., 501-505 N. E. W.  
1500 sq. ft. 1000 sq. ft. 1000 sq. ft.  
VAN & BUDGE, No. 8 Corner St.

**FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS.**  
Modern, improved, 1000 sq. ft. 1000 sq. ft.  
1500 sq. ft. 1000 sq. ft. 1000 sq. ft.  
HUTCHINSON, 212 W. First st.

**FOR SALE—\$2200—6-ROOM COTTAGE**  
Hand built, 1000 sq. ft. 1000 sq. ft.  
\$300 cash, balance \$20 monthly.  
RICHARDS, 102 E. 1st.

**FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE 4 ROOM**  
Hand built, 1000 sq. ft. 1000 sq. ft.  
Heights, 1500 sq. ft. 1000 sq. ft.  
Improved, Washington and Vermont  
E. 1st st. 1000 sq. ft. 1000 sq. ft.

**FOR SALE—\$7500—FIVE RESIDENCE**  
One, best location, new 5-room house  
built; heating perfect. **BRALSA**  
1000 sq. ft. 1000 sq. ft. 1000 sq. ft.

**FOR SALE—\$1250 CASH BUSY COS**  
modern cottage, bath, pantry and  
kitchen and lovely home. **DRE**  
121 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$600 CASH AND 300**  
Hand built, 1000 sq. ft. 1000 sq. ft.  
1000 sq. ft. 1000 sq. ft. 1000 sq. ft.

FOR SALE—\$1700—GOOD NEW 3-ROOM,  
with bath, grate, etc., close in; in

[illegible]

FOR SALE—82106 BUYS NEW MOI

FOR SALE—\$250 CASH! AN! \$1000 2-ROOM, 2-BATH, unfurnished house, southwest, 128 S. BROADWAY.

THE SALE—ONE CLASSIFIED FOR A frame house 20 rooms, to be removed, 1 C. MAIN, 47 S. Home st.

FOR SALE—\$1050—A MODERN CO. ROOMS, next Adams and Hoover. B. BROS., 101 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$2600—A NEW 6-ROOM 28th st., bet. Main st. and Grand 544 S. STREET.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE NEAR 2nd house; price, \$1750. 722 AVE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, EIGHTY IN

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 3 SMALL BUILDINGS, BE MOVED, MAKARA HOUSE, 32

**FOR SALE—\$20 BUYS A NEW LIFE**  
 Inquire at WESTLAKE STABLE.  
**FOR SALE—CHEAP, HOUSE AND**  
 Maple ave. Inquire on PREMISES.  
**\$1750—NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE, W.**  
 tel. closets; lot 50x145; \$300 cas  
 \$17.00 per month; no interest. S  
 S. Campbell

\* cash balance \$12 per month; n  
Q A C M S S S S S S S S S S S S

lage and lot 130x230; good fence,  
etc. for \$2000, in \$15 payments.  
room 89. Temple Block,



**COWBOY RACERS.** ☐

**LONG PINE (NEB.)** June 17.—[By the associated Press.] Middleton, Gillespie and Stevens, of the contestants in the cowboy race, arrived here last evening in good spirits, with horses in such good condition that the humane officers could find no fault. They proceeded after a short rest. At last reports, John Berry was at Anasworth, Douglass, Jones and Campbell a short distance behind.

**O'NEILL (NEB.)** June 17.—Middleton, Gillespie and Stevens, leaders of the cow-

Two races, arrived here at 1:28 today. They are in good shape and feeding well. The bright boys are with them. Douglass, Jones, Campbell and Berry registered at Lone Pine early this morning. Horses are in good shape, and have stood the work so far remarkably well.

At 5:35 Charles Smith and Emmet Douglass brightly passed through town. Berry, Douglass, Douglass and Campbell have not yet arrived. The racers will next be heard from at Sioux City.

---

### SELMA ELOPMENT.

---

C. Jarrett Leaves His Wife in Destitute Circumstances.

FRENO (Cal.) June 17.—[By the Associated Press.] News comes from Selma, seventeen miles southward of Fresno, to the effect that C. C. Jarrett and Mrs. Z. T. Ives are missing, and are supposed to have eloped.

C. Jarrett, a well known Selma citizen, the wife of the missing man, is prosecuted. The citizens have decided

**A Quaker Case.**—WASHINGTON, June 17.—Information has been received at the War Department of a decision by the United States District Court at Seattle, in the case of Contractor Ross, who is constructing a railroad across the Puallup reservation. If sustained, the decision will have an important bearing on the Indian policy of the Government, and threatens to invalidate the allotment system. The military authorities sought to prevent the construction of the road, but the contractor secured the release of the Indians by hiring them as laborers, and finally applied to the court for an injunction to prevent military interference with the work. The decision sustains the injunction pending the suit, and declares that the Government has not authority or power to control the use of the lands allotted to the Indians. The matter

has been referred to the Attorney-General, and it is probable that an appeal will at once be taken.

**Casualties at Ventura.**

VENTURA (Cal.), June 17.—David McCa-  
ckee, living near Satcoy, aged 84, ac-  
cidentally fell into a barranca thirty  
feet deep, and was instantly killed.

Chris Ryman, living near Satcoy,  
fell under a ladder and hit his back  
broken. He was still living at a late  
hour.

Edward Ohman, of the steam  
schooner Excelsior, had a leg caught in  
a rope in unloading lumber. It drew  
him with great force against a yard-  
arm, and he was injured internally.

**De Oro Wins.**

NEW YORK, June 17.—The three  
nights' continuous pool match between  
Alfred De Oro and Paddy Welsh ended  
today in victory for the former. De  
Oró will receive the \$500 stake and  
trophy.

**Valkyrie Wins.**

LONDON, June 17.—The regatta of the Royal Yacht Club was held today over the usual course of the Isle of Wight. The Valkyrie won, Britannia second and Santanita third.

### THE NEW HANDSHAKE.

With Some Reference to the Miseries of Handshaking in General.  
(Detroit Free Press.)

The fear is expressed by 'one of our esteemed contemporaries at the East' that the Welshman will soon fasten on the country "for good and all" the new handshake which has the sanction of the Prince of Wales, "Ward McAllister" and the "British Press." It would be a great pity. One can hardly conceive of a more ridiculous spectacle than that which would be presented by a nation so addicted as ours is to shaking of hands adapting the latest wrinkle, Americans, as a rule, shake hands with a vigor and a number of the might of an considerable number of them standing on the street or elsewhere with their hands clasped in the air, eyes staring, showing nothing in the shake, would be calculated to create the impression that

we are a nation of imbeciles. And if it were so, it would prevail at Presidential receptions and other functions the extra labor entailed on entertainers would be a small thing compared with the national imbecility something more than imaginary.

In one direction there is hope. The Federal Reserve Bank, established by the Fed may help to bring all hand-shaking into disrepute and thus profit the nation. There are some hand-shakers, certainly, but they are not ailingly part but there are so many which are an abomination that for the sake of getting rid of the latter the cashier must crush the former as well as all. There is the vise-like clasp which the preceptor fondly believes exhibits in an attractive way his affection for the latter. He crushes the latter's bones and makes him wish that the shaker had paralysis. Quite as obnoxious, though less so, is the hand which grasps the shoulder of the man or woman—though it is oftener man than woman—who does not know when the shake is over. The hand which grasps the other's hand with a gentle but tenacious pressure, intended to express a lingering

to release. And the words of the man  
that they feel just as anxious to be  
through with it as you do, but do  
not know how to go after them.  
Some men do what they have  
bought in "on the ground floor" in  
a scheme which proves to have no other  
butt.

But, worse than all, there are the  
handshakers who simply invite you  
to take their hand and never dream  
of shaking it. They are afraid to shake  
With thumb held rigidly back from  
inclosing contact, they permit you to  
to shake them and give you about as  
much as you can get. They receive  
from contact for an equal length of  
time with the fin of an inanimate  
codfish. If the new fad will only  
be one of this kind, it will ruin the  
handshake. It will be term welcome,  
with all its unattractiveness.

**A Good Time Coming.**  
Ob, the good time it's coming, when they'll cast  
the votes by stream.

In boxes on the election plan;  
And the candidates go drifting through the cam-  
paigns in the days of the campaign.

With an officer and a half for every man.  
And the man who sought the office in the hust-  
ling days of old,  
And the man who sought the office in the hust-  
ling days of old.

Will find it running over him and firmly taking  
hold.  
And rushing him to glory and to gain.  
But while you're waiting for it watch the fence  
on your land.  
And keep the carvers going by the rule;  
Just cover all the country, and perhaps you'll un-  
derstand  
That the road to votes and office is a mile!  
—Atlanta Constitution.



## RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Some Uneasiness Felt Among the Passenger Agents.

No One Knows How Low the Rates Will Go.

Little Travel Eastward Except With the Excursions.

Playing a Passenger Agent for Free Fares—The Roads That Will Make Money—General and Local Notes—Scrap Heap.

Local passenger agents are counting on coming together in a few days to attempt to form another agreement to maintain rates, cut off the payment of commissions and refuse to deal with the brokers. It is not likely that this attempt will be made until word arrives from Chicago that the general passenger agents of the Western lines have finally consented to a new agreement, for until the chiefs can patch up their differences it would be vain to hope that the Pacific Coast representatives will be able to bind themselves to the proposed conditions. Rates here in the meantime are becoming more shaky, with good prospects of a general demoralization, unless something is soon done to avert it. No rate cutting is done over the counters of the regular offices, but transactions of the brokers can be almost traced back to the passenger agents. It was alleged yesterday that a Los Angeles broker had been supplied with a stock of "split" tickets—that is, round-trip tickets from Chicago, with the "going" coupons torn off—and with these he was able to cut the regular rate on first-class business about six or seven dollars. The daily business East-bound is now light, the only crowds being on excursion days, and the small reductions made by the rate-cutters are not sufficient incentive to heavier travel.

**AGREED ON COMMISSIONS.**  
CHICAGO, June 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The lines of the Western Passenger Association today settled the basis for paying commissions. Old rates were adopted, with the exception of that between Chicago and Kansas City, which was cut from \$1 to 75 cents. This agreement removes the last bone of contention regarding the association agreement.

**SHIP HEAD.**  
If today is fair there will be a crowd at Port Los Angeles to see the ships and other attractions.

T. A. Whitmore, assistant general freight agent of the Santa Fe's Southern California lines, returned yesterday from a visit to Minneapolis.

The Santa Fe will have two excursions of teachers to Chicago, leaving June 26 and July 5. Passenger Agent Warner will accompany the first party.

Some very unique folders have just been issued by the Union Pacific passenger department. The maps on the folders are out of the common being birds-eye-views of the country traversed by the company's lines, giving a fair idea of the topography.

The Epworth League excursion, under the direction of Rev. J. M. Campbell, will leave Los Angeles on the 22d inst. with two carloads of people to travel to Chicago over the Union Pacific. More than twenty prominent people are already booked for this excursion, and many others who are not in the league will be members of the party, the same accommodations and rates being available to all.

A Chicago exchange says that if grim determination will do it, the earnings record of each Chicago road will be broken this year. So far the only hindrance to this result was the wretched weather of January and February, when operating expenses were doubled and in some cases tripled or quadrupled. Grain tonnage for the remainder of the year is a doubtful quantity, but it will be well up to the average. Should this be so and present agreed World's Fair rates maintained there seems no reason to doubt that all or nearly all the Chicago lines will at least succeed in breaking their record on net earnings.

The Kansas City Star tells this: "The passenger department of the Burlington system has just purchased 75,000 fans. The company uses 200,000 fans a year, that cost \$36 a thousand and are considered good advertising matter. The fans are placed where they will do the greatest good, in hotels and restaurants, principally. Recently a Sunday-school teacher asked G. H. Baxter, traveling passenger agent of the Burlington, for eighty fans, which she proposed to give her scholars at a picnic. Baxter thought that eighty fans in eighty homes would do to company some good advertising and he hired a man to carry the fans to the woman's home. A few days afterward he received a note of thanks, saying, among other things, 'It was so kind of you to send the fans; I thought if it wasn't for the advertisements on the fans they would make splendid souvenirs of the picnic. So I called in some of my pupils who are clever with the brush and they painted the advertisements with water colors. I gave each pupil a fan for a souvenir, and none of them discovered that the fans had once been covered with railroad advertisements.'"

## Buy Your Summer Wear Early—we can dress you in

# STRAW HATS

In fact, almost any hat you want.

## Men's Negligee Shirts

We have all the new styles in flannel, silk, linen, etc.

## Men's Summer Underwear!

Merino, wool, silk, linen, flannel, balbriggan, all the new styles.

## MEN'S HOSE—all latest novelties.

We sell all goods at **POPULAR EASTERN PRICES.**

**Siegel, the latter**  
**Men's Furnisher**  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.  
Under Nadeau Hotel

## Your Summer Vacation

WHERE WILL YOU SPEND IT?

WHY NOT GO TO THE HOTEL DEL CORONADO?



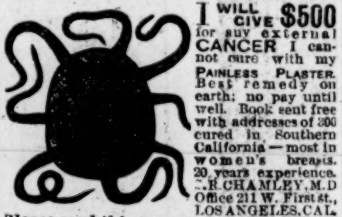
You escape the heat and can enjoy life: bathing, driving, sailing, or bathing in the hot and cold salt water swimming tanks, the finest on the coast.

## Reduced Summer Rates!

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

From Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redlands, San Bernardino, Riverside, etc., including one week's board, in \$10.00 or \$15.00 rooms, with privilege of longer stay at \$2.50 per day. Will make it the most fashionable as it is the most agreeable summer seaside resort in California. For information and descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., apply at 129 North Spring St., or address

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager, Coronado, Cal.



**Los Angeles Medical & Surgical Institute.**



Our physicians are graduates, legally registered and SPECIALISTS successfully treating all private chronic, nervous, blood, skin and surgical diseases of men. Medicines compounded in our laboratory. Consultation in person or by letter free and confidential. Medicines sent in private name. Address: Los Angeles Medical and Surgical Institute, Rooms 3 and 5, No. 341 S. Main street, opposite Hammam Baths, Los Angeles, Cal.

## A New Departure!

Not a dollar need be paid us until cure is effected.



**Dr. C. Edgar Smith & Co., SPECIALISTS**

638 S. MAIN, COR. 7TH. POSITIVELY cure, in from 3 to 30 days, all kinds of

## Rupture,

Varicocoele, Hydrocoele, Piles.

FISURE, PISTULA, ULCERATION, etc., without the use of knife, drawing blood, or detention from business. CONSULTATION & EXAMINATION FREE. Can refer interested parties to prominent Los Angeles citizens, who have been treated by them. Cure guaranteed.

TRUSERS 3.50 TO ORDER SUITS 15.00

**GABEL THE TAILOR**

413 S. Spring St.

## Pioneer Truck Co.

No. 8 MARKET ST. Piano, Furniture and Safe-moving. Baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 127



# THREE HEROES!

How do you like the fit of their clothes? Aint they dead swell? It has been reported that this is a picture of Marshal Gard and his two deputies, but we won't vouch for it. We are rather inclined to think that the gentleman with the mustache is the individual that writes those funny jokes in THE TIMES and signs himself "The Eagle;" still it don't matter much who they are. What we want to say is that we don't sell such ill-fitting clothes.



We can fit any kind of a man except a four-legged man. Our assortment is large; our prices small. RIGHT NOW we are offering lots of special bargains in all departments. Have you noticed the extra value we are showing in our middle window in Men's Suits for \$8.85, \$12.50 and \$15.00. Cuffs for 15c; worth 25c. Work Shirts for 25c; worth 50c. Boys' Suits for \$3.95; worth \$5.00 and \$6.00. Sailor Hats for 25c; worth 50c.

**London Clothing Co.**

HARRIS & FRANK, Props.

Cor. Spring & Temple.

# CORRECT STYLES!



## NEW DESIGNS: NOVELTIES

In Natural Wood and Painted.

Several cars received last week and now on display.

# STUDEBAKER

And other first-class makes, as well as lines of cheaper goods.

## S. W. LUITWIELER

200 North Los Angeles St.

# MEXICAN TOILET SOAP

Purely vegetable—contains no grease—manufactured in Los Angeles—a home production. Made from the root of the Mexican Soap Plant, that grows so abundantly in California and Arizona. Absolutely the only soap made in America entirely free of all poisonous substances. Our Carbolic Soap will cure Salt Rheum, Ringworm and many other skin diseases. Our Medicated Tar you will find invaluable for all diseases of the scalp and hair. Our Glycerine Soap is the finest in the world for the nursery and bath. Our Almond and Lemon Cream is made especially for the complexion and has no equal. It cleanses the skin thoroughly and leaves it in a healthy and beautified condition. It will remove tan.

## Our Name is Stamped on Every Cake.

Ask your dealer for it and take no other. Benefit yourselves and encourage California industries—keep the money at home. Dealers can get the goods from the factory, 325 New High St., Western Soap and Chemical Co., or from Howell & Craig, wholesale grocers; or from F. W. Braun & Co., wholesale druggists. Below are a few testimonials from leading citizens:

DEAR SIR: I have for the last month used your Toilet Soap, and am free to say they are equal, if not better, and pleasanter to use than any other I have ever used. When such goods can be manufactured in our city I do not see why Californians should buy Eastern or imported Toilet Soaps, and as a dealer and having tried the goods, it will be my pleasure to sell them whenever possible. Yours truly, H. JEVNE, Grocer.

Your soap cannot help giving satisfaction, it is as good as any I ever used. R. H. HOWELL, Wholesale Grocer.

We are pleased to inform you that the soaps recently received from you are very handsome, and in appearance superior to any goods of equal quality ever offered. They are neatly and attractively put up and we think will soon sell readily. F. W. BRAUN & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

I believe in encouraging home enterprise, and when an article has real merit, as I believe the soap manufactured by the Western Soap and Chemical Company has, I certainly think it would receive consideration from home people. I believe in buying a Los Angeles brand in place of any other in any line of goods. JOHN BRYSON, SR., Banker.

## THE INFANTA EULALIA

May manage to get along in this country without an American Business College Course, but the average young man or young woman will feel very much handicapped all through life without a Business Education. The

**Los Angeles Business College,**

144 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

Is the place where such an Education may be obtained in all its freshness, vigor and beauty. Look at these intensely practical branches:

Bookkeeping, in all its forms—Commercial Law, in its most practical bearings—Arithmetic, in all its every-day applications—Spelling, Correspondence, Penmanship, Grammar,

## Shorthand and Typewriting,

Banking, Office Practice, etc. Can you afford to do without this training?

Call and see us, or let us send you our fine Catalogue and copy of the "EDUCATOR," a monthly journal. Remember our location—144 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

## Dr. Wong Fay's Benevolent Dispensary.

227 S. Main street. Dr. Wong Fay, from youth being of a sympathetic nature, early secured the services of eminent instructors in the science and art of healing. He is therefore well versed in all phases of internal and external diseases, chronic complaints and all kinds of difficult cases readily yield to his skill. Having opened this dispensary, all attending patients will only be charged a nominal price for medicines supplied. All who are afflicted are respectfully requested to come to this dispensary, where the doctor's best skill and attention will be given to secure effective recovery.

## Attention Syndicates & Colonists.

DR. E. T. BARBER Now offers for sale the East Side Ranch comprising 3,000 acres of valley land located in the watered or eastern portion of Antelope Valley, Los Angeles county, Cal. This land is on three sides of the John Brown Colony Co.'s and will be sold in tracts to suit from \$10 to \$25 per acre. The terms are liberal and the title guaranteed. For maps and particulars inquire of or address the owner, Dr. E. T. BARBER, East Side Ranch, Lancaster P. O., Los Angeles county, Cal. Also an undivided unincumbered interest in Point Pinn, containing 94 acres. This land includes the water front of the deep-water harbor at San Pedro.

The W. H. PERRY Lumber and Mfg. Co.'s LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILLS Commercial street.

## UNION OIL CO

Fuel Oil. Fuel Oil. Lubricating Oil.

OFFICE: 115 E. SECOND STREET, LOS ANGELES. HOME OFFICE: Santa Paula, Cal.

MANUFACTURERS OF Fine Lubricating Oils Which Are Used and Endorsed by the Best Engineers.

Tel. 1174.

## Now is Your Chance

—To cloth your Children for —next to nothing.

Children's Knee Pants Suits reduced from \$4.00 to ..... \$3.00  
Children's Knee Pants Suits reduced from \$3.00 to ..... \$2.50 and \$2.75  
Children's Knee Pants Suits reduced from \$8.00 to ..... \$4.50 and \$4.75  
—This is the opportunity of a lifetime.

Mullan, Dyer & Co.  
N.W. Corner First and Spring sts.



## OUR EXHIBIT.

Wiggins Writes of California's Display at the Fair.

It is All in Shape and Attracting Much Attention.

Not as Systematic as Might Be Wished but Satisfactory.

The Assistants All Worked Hard and Lost No Time in Rushing the Work of Arrangement—This County Well Represented.

Chairman Cook of the Board of Supervisors received yesterday from Frank Wiggins, who is managing the county exhibit at the World's Fair, a lengthy letter regarding the display at the exposition from this and all sections of the State, which, in view of the recent unfavorable comments passed upon California's work and workers at the fair, forms very interesting reading matter. The communication is as follows, in substance:

I have withheld replying to your last letter in order to give you some idea of how we were installed. This morning at 12:30 we placed our last exhibit in position in the California building, and all that it now requires is a few finishing touches to complete the entire installation. The work has been very tedious, discouraging, and not as complimentary as it could have wished. The miscellaneous character of the exhibits from the various sections made it nearly an impossibility to establish any systematic rules for installation. However, we have succeeded in placing upon the main floor six distinctive features that illustrate the leading productions of our various sections, and I must say they attract universal attention from the throngs that are daily passing through the California building.

Our installation features are not as elaborate as many of the others, but the productions placed on them contrast any deficiency here. The average visitor enters the building with the impression that he is here for the purpose of looking at California as a state, and seems to have no special idea of the different localities, consequently when he runs against a striking feature he naturally inquires the locality from which it came; then is when the Southern California people get in their work, as every feature we have is more or less striking in its arrangement. The oil, the fruit, the beans, the raisins, the citrus, the nuts, miscellaneous fruits and the grasses are all separately arranged so that any one interested can easily be convinced of the magnitude of our productions in each of these various lines. Our own people, however, are complaining at the manner in which many of the exhibits are installed, but could they remain here a few days they would find out that it is the product that the visitor wishes to see and not woodwork, glass cases, etc. Had the financial standing of the association permitted my carrying out the ideas I had of the installation, I am sure I could have satisfied the most enthusiastic citizen. Under the existing circumstances I have done the best in my power.

If fresh material is continually supplied we will be able to keep up our end of the building. The biggest kickers we have from California are those who have contributed nothing to the exhibit. The papers, I notice, are complaining that exhibits from certain localities are hard to find. Pomona, I believe, is growing somewhat in consequence of the meagre appearance of some of its citrus fruit. I opened up several boxes in the presence of some of its citizens, and they will vouch for the unsatisfactory condition in which the fruit was presented. From this fruit I made the best selection possible, and placed ten plates on the tables and put the rest on the tower. It was the understanding when we started

into this exhibition that we were to make an exhibition as a county and not as any one locality. I begged Pomona to take a space and make a separate exhibit of her citrus fruit. She failed to do so and I see no reason why I should be criticised for the lack of interest that she took in the matter. Her trees are displayed in the horticultural court and the Midway Plaisance and are all properly labeled. Her fruit in display jars occupies positions on the large pyramid of fruit and in the palace of plenty, each donor receiving due credit for such varieties as arrived here in good condition. Her samples of wheat and barley are also labeled and placed where they belong. Howland's olive oil is also placed on the same shelf with Kimball and others; in fact, it is exhibited in three localities on the grounds; the same way with the dried fruit. I don't see that Pomona has any kick coming whatever.

Los Angeles county is represented with three of the largest citrus exhibits on the ground, the largest walnut display, in two citizens, and more fruit in glass in the Horticultural building than any other county in the State. She also has a creditable exhibit in the State classification in the Horticultural building, and occupies one-third of the space in the State's exhibit in the Agricultural building; in the California building she has the credit of making the pampas palace, in consequence of the plumes being raised in that county; her fruits in glass, with the balance of the counties are exhibited in the palace of plenty and on the pyramid of fruit, which contains 1200 jars; her grains and nuts and woods are also exhibited in the booths. Jointly with the other localities, her name also appears in the other parts of the building where the State classified exhibit is made; while in front of the building her name appears on ninety trees and plants; on the roof garden her name is attached to thirty-five plants, and in the Horticultural court she fills one-third of the space. In the Midway Plaisance about one-third of the trees there carry her label. I fail to see where the average citizen can find a complaint to make at not finding Los Angeles county's exhibit. To be sure, she has no palace of her own wherein nickel-plated show cases, polished redwoods and silk portieres predominate; her products show up to a better advantage than many of the other counties that are installed after the fashion mentioned above.

Mr. Hay, on his visit here, seemed at first to be somewhat dissatisfied, but after taking in the situation and visiting the other buildings on the ground, left fully convinced that we were doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and that he understood that he fully appreciated the conditions under which we were laboring and had no complaint to enter. He gave me to understand the position that the board occupied, and expressed a willingness on his part to assist in any further appropriation necessary to carry out the work. I am not prepared to say just now what much funds will be necessary to carry out the work, but on the arrival of Mr. Forrester tomorrow, I will go over the matter with him and any suggestions that he makes I will carry out, and together I think we can make an estimate, and give you within a few days an idea of the expenses it will be necessary to incur.

I note what you say with reference to surplus workers, etc., and will carry out instructions, but thus far our force has been too small to do the work required. You are aware that we have four men on the county payroll as regular workers, keeping up the special feature in the Horticultural, the two special features in the California building, and assisting in the general installation of the association exhibit has required the aid of two to three extra men. The unsatisfactory condition in which the oranges have been received has compelled me to keep one man continually sorting and looking over the boxes in order to preserve the fruit for renewals. It takes the time of two men to answer questions and explain exhibits. Of course, after we are thoroughly installed our regular force can look after the display and entertain the public. Whether or not we can get along on any less number, I will decide later. One thing is certain, no one is looting on my hands nor will I permit any one to soldier under my employ. For the last four weeks our men have put in from sixteen to eighteen hours per day. In fact, two of them are about worn out, and I will have to give them a few days lay off. As for myself, I have

taken off my coat and worked with them, just the same as I did in Los Angeles. The commission have been kicking because we have been, as they say, a little tardy in getting our exhibits in position. They fail to appreciate the fact that we waited on them from four to six weeks before we could begin our work. Since beginning we have installed one-quarter of the building in less time than it takes one county in the other quarter to place their exhibits. I inclose you a statement of the expenses to date, and will state in connection with the same that I am holding back \$500 on the walnut tower until the contractors replace the glass that they failed to place in position when they turned the case over to us. The second \$1000 placed in Mr. Lukens' hands I have not had occasion to use, but will probably draw on him for it the coming week. If any of the expenditures contained in this statement are extravagant, in your estimation, please note the same, and I will endeavor to keep them down.

We have had the usual carnival weather for the past few days. Many visitors from Los Angeles, bringing reports of many more to follow.

ORDERED OUT OF TOWN.  
A Couple of Blackmailers Given Twenty-four Hours to Get Out.

The two blackmailers, whose operations since their arrival in this city have been detailed at considerable length, made themselves known again yesterday morning, when they attempted to secure a lodger at a well-known hotel out of a considerable amount of hard cash. The couple travel as man and wife, but on the street the woman appears alone, and is particularly solicitous of the attentions of well-dressed men. When she has led them on to the right point, the husband suddenly appears, and it all ends by the stranger paying for silence on the part of the smooth pair. They tried the game on yesterday, but the party would not be gulled, and the three went to the police station, where their causes were stated to Chief Glass. The chief gave the blackmailers twenty-four hours in which to leave town, and promised them that if they did not depart within the specified time they would be promptly arrested.

Licensed to Wed.  
Marriage licenses were issued yesterday at the office of the County Clerk as follows:

John E. White, a native of Virginia, aged 32 years, to Bertha R. Keller, a native of New Jersey, aged 17 years, both residents of this city.

Joseph A. Driskell, a native of Iowa, aged 38 years, a resident of San Bernardino, to Marie H. C. Thompson, a native of Germany, aged 30 years, a resident of this city.

J. E. Willey, a native of Maine, aged 29 years, to Isabella Lyon, a native of California, aged 24 years, both residents of this city.

Berdelin Loustane, a native of France, aged 28 years, to Natalia Riviere, a native of California, aged 16 years, both residents of this city.

**JACOBS OIL**  
CURES  
SCIATICA  
Back Aches  
all Aches  
NEURALGIA  
IT HAS NO EQUAL.

## Parisian Cloak and Suit Co.

221 South Spring St.

# June Clearance Sale!

## The Rush, the Crush, the Jam

In our store last Monday shows which way the straws are blowing. Fake methods, lottery schemes, cheap crockery and carriage parasols given away are not strong enough baits to draw the people away from this

## The Greatest of All Sales!

Ask the happy wearers of our elegant garments where the values are given. All day our merry and good-humored crowd of customers made us happy with their exclamations of satisfaction, as they were delighted at the tremendous values we are giving. We do not pick out a few garments and tell you to take your choice of them, but we have thrown our whole stock into the vortex of the whirlpool and say: "Ladies, help yourselves—nothing whatever reserved of any kind." No wonder we are popular; it is because we are content with a very small fraction of "100 per cent." profit. Our great reduction sale holds good until every spring garment is sold.

## "Let the Called Jades Wince."

Ladies' Taffeta Gloves.....	8c
Misses' Lisle Gloves.....	18c
Ladies' Silk Mitts and Gloves.....	21c
4-button Grace Kid Gloves.....	58c
5-hook Ladies' and Misses' Gloves.....	78c
Chamois White and Natural Gloves.....	88c
Best Biarritz Gloves.....	88c
Figured China Silks, fine quality.....	48c
Percale Waists, pleated front.....	68c
French Sateen Waists, pleated front.....	98c
French Sateen Waists, derby collar and full sleeves.....	\$1.48
All-wool Blazer Jackets.....	1.98
Reefer All-wool Jackets.....	3.48
Reefer All-wool Jackets.....	4.98
—Sold as specials by others at \$10 and \$12.	
Black Sicilian Dusters.....	2.98
Black Sicilian Dusters, fine lustre.....	3.98
Black silk and gray stripe.....	4.98
Lawn and Challis Princess Gowns.....	1.38
Cross-barred White Gowns.....	98c
Fine and well-made Blazer Suits, easily worth \$10.....	5.98
Silk Waists, double row knife pleating.....	2.98
Fine Silk Boleros, beautifully beaded, in all shades.....	1.98

## SILK WAISTS SILK WAISTS

Manufacturers' Sample Sale at

50c on the Dollar.

NO TWO ALIKE.

Worthy  
of  
Immediate  
Attention.



Extreme  
Novelties  
at  
Half Price.

LADIES, inspect the display in the show windows with prices marked on each Garment, which will convince anyone of the immense value. Ladies will do well by calling early and make a selection, as MARK, there are no two garments alike, and the universal conclusion will be that

## MOSGROVE

Is Still the Leader.

119 S. SPRING ST.,

Adjoining Nadeau Hotel.



## "PRINCIPE \* ALFONSO!"

A GENUINE

Cuban Hand-made Havana Cigar.

This cigar is equal to any Key West or imported cigar. They are manufactured from the finest selections of Vuelta Abajo Havan Tobacco. The prices are within the reach of all, as they sell at

10c EACH, OR 3 FOR 25c;

10c Straight, 2 for 25c, and 15c Straight.

Try the "Principe Alfonso" Cigar

And be convinced of its superiority and you will smoke no others. Manufactured by Geo. P. Lies & Co., New York City, and sold exclusively by

Kingsbaker Bros. &amp; Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in Cigars,

212 North Los Angeles Street,

Los Angeles, Cal.

## The Smokers' Attention

Is called to a new Cigar, of which Messrs Kingsbaker Bros. & Co. secured the sole control for the Pacific Coast, and which the lovers of the weed will undoubtedly appreciate.



business trip to San Bernardino yesterday

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Moon of Whittier, r

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free  
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

**Eyes Examined Free.**  
In Wagner's Kimberly.

Opposite Los Angeles Theater.  
(Take Elevator.)

In Wagner's Kimberly.

**Eyes Examined Free.**  
In Wagner's Kimberly.

**Eyes Examined Free.**  
In Wagner's Kimberly.



## CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

**Weather Bureau.**  
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, LOS ANGELES, June 17, 1893. At 5 p.m., 29.91. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 70° and 71°. Maximum temperature, 80°; minimum temperature, 57°. Character of weather, partly cloudy.  
Barometer reduced to sea level.

**Attractions at Port Los Angeles today.**  
The steamer Minocla, from New York, via the Straits of Magellan, with a 2400 ton cargo, is alongside mammoth wharf. She will be gaily decorated with all her bunting, and through the kindness of Capt. Minocla, will be thrown open to the public. The full rigged ship India from Nantucket has just arrived. Harmon, the high diver, will give one of his thrilling performances, diving and coming up from the bottom of the harbor, and will be on the wharf, where fine fish dinners are now served in a restaurant. Southern Pacific Sunday train through. Round trip 10 cents. Hourly trains between the wharf, the cañon and Santa Monica.

**Sold out.** New proprietor coming. Only a short time left. We are really closing out and offer hats worth a dollar for 10c. rose montures worth a dollar for 50c. good ribbon at 5c. yard. Just what you want at a genuine closing out sale of millinery. Come and get new Summer Millinery at your own price. Children's hats trimmed with flowers. 25c. Ladies' hats trimmed with ribbons, 75c. either worth \$3. Liberal discount to country milliners. Black and white Leghorns, \$2.50 a good stock to select from at Moore's, 240 South Spring.

**The C. G. Packard Floral Company's store,** 240 South Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets, is reached by every cable and electric car line in the city, and, as they are going to move, they must sell their entire stock for what it will bring. For instance, 1c. roses, 1c. carnations, 1c. year old, 5c. cents each. Fine plants, in bloom, only 2c. per dozen. Carnations, fine assortment, twelve for \$1. Fuchsias, 1c. cents. All in pots and sure to grow. Stock first-class.

**The best refrigerator made is the new** Perfection. It is both cheap and ornamental. For sale by the California Refrigerator Company. They are also displaying an elegant and extensive line of china and glassware, lamps and gas fixtures. White Mountain ice cream freezers, 1c. per gallon, any closing out sale. 232 and 234 South Spring street.

**Desmond, the hatter and men's furnisher,** has rented store room formerly occupied by Bon Marche, No. 122 South Spring street, for thirty days, and will, on Thursday next, commence his annual clearance sale of surplus and extra lines in hats and men's furnishings goods. Six thousand dollars worth of stock must be sold regardless of cost.

**The prices are always less than you are** expecting at Woodham & Co., and when you get there you get some money left to buy something else. People of moderate means can find no more satisfactory place to trade. No. 254 South Spring street.

**Paris, painted photograph frames at San-**born, Van & Co., No. 133 South Spring street. They carry the largest line, the latest designs, and at the lowest prices. Preserve your pictures by having them framed. See their display of fancy hat and newspaper racks, they are beautiful.

**The Ninth Infantry Band at Santa Monica.** Tomorrow this excellent organization will give one of its delightful concerts from the band stand on the esplanade near the Southern Pacific depot at Santa Monica. Round trip via that line 50 cents. See their time-table in these columns.

**Prof. Lowinsky's orchestra will give a** free concert at Redondo Beach, California, Sunday from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. A fine program has been arranged. Only 50c. for the round trip. Santa Monica line leave first street station at 9:05 a.m., 10 a.m., and 1:30 p.m.

**Desmond's annual clearance sale of sur-**plus and broken lines in hats and men's furnishings goods will this season be held in store room No. 122 South Spring street. The sale will commence next Thursday and for thirty days thereafter. Bargains never before heard of in Los Angeles.

**The following deaths were reported yester-**day by Funeral Directors Howry & Hrescoe: J. W. C. Miller, age 63 years; Victoria J. Wright, age 43 years; John P. Steves, age 80 years; and Calvin P. Steves, age 80 years.

**First Congregational Church, corner** Sixth and Hill. The pastor, Dr. Hutchins, will preach at 11 a.m. upon "Perfect Love Casteth out Fear," and at 7:30 p.m. upon "Preservation, Sanctification, Glorification."

**Catalina Sunday excursion.** The short line is via the Southern Pacific Company's San Pedro route. Train leaves Arcade depot at 8 a.m. today. The return train arrives at 7:45 p.m. Round trip \$2.50.

**Prof. Howard will deliver a free lecture** at Turner Hall tomorrow evening. Subject: "The True Mission of Free Trade." Lecture given under the auspices of the Liberal and Progressive Union.

**Have you a house or other property you** wish to sell, exchange or rent? A. J. C. Bourne, No. 136 Broadway, will do their best to find you a customer. If they fail it will cost you nothing.

**Only two weeks left in which to get a** chance on that elegant \$100 gold watch at Neigens', the tailor, 116 North Spring street. Get in and order your suit, as the watch goes July.

**Elegant and stylish suits to order for** \$25. Made by the best workmen in Los Angeles. You save just \$10 on these suits. Joe Pohlman, the tailor, No. 143 South Spring street.

**Do you need a tonic or blood purifier?** At this time of the year Bellan's La Grippe Cure is the best thing you can get. It will strengthen you up and make you healthy.

**A sermon on "The Childhood of Jesus,"** at 11 o'clock and Children's day exercises at 7:45 is the order of service at the Tumble street Christian Church today.

**Herr Arnold Kuttner's German classes in** the Santa Monica public school building will be organized July 3. Address Postoffice box 505, Los Angeles.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

street, this afternoon and evening. Admission 10 cents.

For furniture.—Woodham & Co., No. 321 South Spring.

Stoves. C. T. Paul's, 130 South Main. "The Unique" kid-glove house.

**The bakers' strike has about ended,** and most of the men have returned to work.

**The Electric defeated the Twelfth Street** Browns by a score of 18 to 14 yesterday.

**The last afternoon concert at Westlake** Park by the Douglas Military Band will begin at 3 p.m. today.

**There are undelivered telegrams at the** Western Union telegraph office for Annie McCombs, C. Cony, Gray & Davis and Olin Wellborn.

**Signatures are being solicited for a** petition which asks the City Council to make a bill near the eastern corner of the State street bridge, which place has been washed out for more than a year.

**The regular physicians of the city are** perfecting plans for a general crusade against the quacks with which the city is overrun, and it is probable that a number of arrests will be made in the near future.

**The closing exercises of the Ludlum** School of Oratory and the Los Angeles Theater promises to be of unusual interest. A special feature will be the production of two sparkling little comedies, "A Boy of Montpelier" and "A Little Trouser."

**A number of people who have been ship-**ping oranges on consignment through the County World's Fair Commission have just received returns from the first sent out, and realize the following figures: Navel, net, \$2 a box; seedlings, net, \$1.50 a box.

**Among the petitions to come before the** City Council tomorrow morning asking for the repeal of the ordinance passed April 28, 1889, vacating Nigger alley as a street.

**The petitioners claim the matter is now in** the hands of the City Council, and that the ordinance repealed a claim exists upon the title of their property.

**During a lively but one-sided game at** Redondo yesterday the Temple street club was badly defeated by the Young Redondos, the score being 10 to 0. The two Tyers did better battery work for the Redondos than they did for the Temple street club.

**There are rumors of another change in** the California Baseball League, from an apparently reliable source it was ascertained that there is a breach between one of the managers and his men, which is liable to terminate in an open rupture any day.

**Several reasons are given, one of which is** a misunderstanding about salaries. Further developments are expected about the middle of this week.

**During a lively but one-sided game at** Redondo yesterday the Temple street club was badly defeated by the Young Redondos, the score being 10 to 0. The two Tyers did better battery work for the Redondos than they did for the Temple street club.

**There are rumors of another change in** the California Baseball League, from an apparently reliable source it was ascertained that there is a breach between one of the managers and his men, which is liable to terminate in an open rupture any day.

**Several reasons are given, one of which is** a misunderstanding about salaries. Further developments are expected about the middle of this week.

**During a lively but one-sided game at** Redondo yesterday the Temple street club was badly defeated by the Young Redondos, the score being 10 to 0. The two Tyers did better battery work for the Redondos than they did for the Temple street club.

**There are rumors of another change in** the California Baseball League, from an apparently reliable source it was ascertained that there is a breach between one of the managers and his men, which is liable to terminate in an open rupture any day.

**Several reasons are given, one of which is** a misunderstanding about salaries. Further developments are expected about the middle of this week.

**During a lively but one-sided game at** Redondo yesterday the Temple street club was badly defeated by the Young Redondos, the score being 10 to 0. The two Tyers did better battery work for the Redondos than they did for the Temple street club.

**There are rumors of another change in** the California Baseball League, from an apparently reliable source it was ascertained that there is a breach between one of the managers and his men, which is liable to terminate in an open rupture any day.

## FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee Will Ask the Council for \$1500—Private Subscriptions.

The Fourth of July Committee will appear before the City Council Monday and ask for an appropriation of \$1500 to help pay the expenses of the celebration.

Under the charter the Council can appropriate any sum up to \$3000 for such celebration, and the committee will ask for half the maximum amount in view of the heavy expenses of the display.

The following additional private subscriptions are reported by the Committee on Finance:

Southern Pacific Railway Company, \$100; J. D. Bicknell, J. P. Taggart, E. D. Maxwell, Southern California National Bank, Mullen, Bluet & Co., Los Angeles Soda Works, Cudahy Packing Company, Jake Adloff, Harris & Frank, Union Ice Company, W. H. Wilson, C. F. A. Last, City of Paris, D. McGarry, J. T. Shaward, L. F. Los Angeles Soap Company, Baker Iron Works, S. C. Dodge, Santa Fe Mills, Simon Maier, W. F. Furry Company, \$10 each; Kirchhoff, Currier & Co., W. H. Perry, Lumber and Milling Company, Stinson Mill Company, L. W. Blinn Lumber Company, Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company, \$20 each; Behrmer, Klits & Vriano, \$25; Terminal Railway Company, \$50; J. W. Robinson Company, \$15; Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Railway Company, \$300; E. P. C. Klokke, D. F. Donegan, Merriam, S. Nordlinger, R. G. Lunt, L. Ebinger, Nicol the Tailor, J. L. Lowman & Co., Eagleson & Co., Gardner & Oliver, Charles Golmer, T. E. Rowan, J. M. Marble, Leon Escallier, C. M. Haasom, H. Mogrore, E. Bouton, Selgel, M. S. Hewes, D. Desmond, cash, H. F. Vollmer, S. A. Randall, J. W. Griffin, J. Koster, A. E. Pomery, J. A. Salkey, R. Grand, Crocker Company, J. W. Frey, S. B. Caswell, Vack & Co., Thomas Strohm, Ramish & Marsh, Lazarus & Meisler, Southern California Music Company, E. Germaine, J. Kahn, J. King, Frank Kelsey, \$5 each.

**INVESTMENT—WORTH KNOWING ABOUT.**  
A Return of All Premiums Paid, With Interest.

WHITEHALL (N. Y.), April 13, 1893.  
My Dear Sir: You are welcome to quote the results of my "twenty-payment" Ten-time Life Insurance Policy (No. 80,700).

In return for the amount I have paid to your company in premiums (\$2093.80), you have given me \$3000 of life insurance for twenty years, and in addition you now offer me a return of \$9010.83. This is not a sum due my wife at some future time after I am dead, but cash payable (while I am still living) to me. And I find it is a return of all the premiums I have paid, with interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Yours truly,  
MARTIN SAWYER.  
W. H. Whitcomb, general agent Equitable Life Assurance Society, Burlington, Vt.

**AT REST.**  
Harry C. Tiffany, only child of H. S. Tiffany of Chicago, Ill., at Los Angeles, Cal., June 16, 1893. Remains taken home for interment.

**NEW YORK HEALTH FOOD COMPANY'S** products can be had at H. Jevne's.

**WINDOW SHADES** from 50 cents up to the "City of London" Lace Curtain House, 318 S. Broadway.

**DIABETIC** biscuits at H. Jevne's.

**NEW AND OLD** books, magazines, etc. Book Exchange, cor. Second and Main sts.

**Dentists.**  
J. D. Moody, Kate C. Moody, dentists, 388 South Spring st.

**HIGH GRADE** bicycles sold on monthly payments. No. 19 South Main.

**LANTERN SLIDES**, blue prints, blue paper for architects. Bertranc, 308 S. Main.

**TRY "Makakake" Pancake Flour.**

**The food richest in phosphates and bone-forming material is**

**H=O Hornby's Oatmeal**

**To the growing child it means formative growth—force—energy.**

**A. W. SWANFELDT,**  
AWNINGS AND COTTON DUCK.  
327 South Main st. Tel. 1108.

**Today the Royal Scotch Clans o** America meet in convention in Duluth, Minn.

## An Apology

WING to a tremendous Rush of Business all last week, we did not have time to get up our regular Sunday's Page Advertisement of Bargains.

But this week I will not only surprise the public, but our competitors as well —with a proposition that'll

startle the community. In the meantime if you require Clothing of the Right Kind for yourself or boys

at prices that are LOWER than you'll find elsewhere, drop in at the

**CHICAGO CLOTHING COMPANY**

Leaders of Fashion and Bargain Headquarters for the Masses.

129-131 N. Spring St. Cor. Franklin St. PHILLIPS BL'K.

**Remember.**  
Permanency, Education, Experience, Honesty and Skill is the Foundation on Which They Build.

**DeMonco Medical Institute**  
Located Permanently in the Newell & Rader Building, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 10, 121 1/2 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

**Drs. De Monco and Sapp.**  
Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the Ear, Eye, Throat and Lungs, Nervous diseases, Skin diseases, Chronic diseases. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a.m.

**Household Joggings.**  
This department is a regular store in itself. The only difference between a store and this department is that we sell our wares at a much lower figure. We make a special feature of this department and feel confident that if you only visit it you will find nowhere else to trade.

**Hand-decorated Semi-porcelain Jugs,** 50c. They are genuine in all colors and are a splendid Jug. We have often seen the same style Jug marked elsewhere at 90c.

**Rogers' Celebrated Teapots, per set** \$1.50. The name of the maker is enough to guarantee the goods. Everybody knows Rogers' goods, but few know that they are being sold so low as we are selling them.

**Carved China Dinner Sets, \$12.95.** The Simon-pure article, consisting of 117 pieces. There is nothing better made. We have made a wonderful cut on these goods, reducing the price from \$20.

**Center-draft Lamps, 50c.** These come complete with shade and are very handsome, as well as useful, and at our price a decided bargain.

**We carry a full line of Ararat and** Granitware at all times, and can save you money if you purchase them from us.

**SPECIAL.—We will place on sale 4 pieces of** elegant silk and lisle Grenadines at 50c; this value cannot be duplicated anywhere under \$1 a yard.

## FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH TO

ALL PATIENTS AND FOR ALL DISEASES.

Regarding the \$5 rate to all patients and for all diseases, two things should be made clear: (1) That the object of the \$5 rate is not to decoy patients to the office, and on one pretext or another extort more money from them. (2) That the cause of the \$5 rate does not lie in the necessity of supporting a desperate cause, but that it is made for the simple purpose of demonstrating at once to all who are interested the superior skill of Dr. De Monco and Sapp. The \$5 rate is to all patients and for all diseases. It includes medicines, consultation, examinations, treatment, and under no circumstances will a larger fee be charged.

To the true physician, whose heart is in the right place, there is a sense of satisfaction in relieving human suffering and producing cure, that is vastly paramount to every detail and the constant, watchful care every detail and the constant, watchful care of a long battle with disease. It is the splendid result achieved and the hearty "God bless you" of the patient which brings that feeling of satisfaction to the physician that money alone cannot bring.

Drs. De Monco and Sapp recognize the right of those interested in determining the value of their claims to have an opportunity at a small expense of seeing for themselves the difference between the real and the pretended, the genuine and the fake.

**UNCLE SAM'S**  
Trusty Lieutenant, Mr. E. B. Smith, Postmaster at Pomona, Cal., Makes a Strong Statement.

Among all the well known citizens of Pomona, none are better or more favorably known than Mr. E. B. Smith, Postmaster.

The following statement made by Mr. Smith carries weight with it, and will be good news to his many friends. He says: "I suffered for years from chronic catarrh of the head, nose and throat, and during the past year the trouble became very much worse. I had intense pains through my head, and sometimes roaring and ringing sounds that would almost make me deaf. My hearing was much affected, and I was almost exhausted. I had severe pains through my chest and under my shoulders. I could not sleep well at night, and would get up in the morning feeling but little refreshed."

"I have been under the care of Dr. De Monco and associates but a short time, and I feel well, pains have all left me, and my hearing is wonderfully improved. I am very well pleased, indeed, and I am glad to give my statement, if I can be of any benefit to the public."

**MR. C. H. BROWN,**  
Foreman of J. M. Spence & Co., Manufacturing Confectioners, 242 East First Street, Says:

"I had been afflicted with catarrh of the bladder for three years and more, and had been treated by prominent physicians, both of this State and Washington, but with no relief. During this time I had suffered terribly, and was scarcely able to sleep at all. Life was indeed a burden to me, and I had about given up all hopes of ever getting any relief, when I was induced to go to Dr. De Monco and Associates and put myself under their care."

"I am now happy to say that I gradually improved under their skillful treatment. I have had no symptoms whatever of the painful and disagreeable disease for some time, and I feel that I am entirely cured."

"I eat well, sleep well and feel well, and I cheerfully recommend Dr. De Monco and Associates as honest, conscientious and skillful physicians. Yours sincerely, C. H. BROWN, 424 Fremont Avenue."

**Mail.**  
Under the new system patients treating by mail have the advantage of a careful and accurate diagnosis, with watchful attention paid to the diet of every case, and medicines specially prepared for each individual patient, with the constant advice of skillful and successful specialists.

Send four cents in stamps for Question Circulars.

**\$5.00 a Month for All Diseases, Medicines free. Apply before July 1st.**

**Remember.**  
Permanency, Education, Experience, Honesty and Skill is the Foundation on Which They Build.

**DeMonco Medical Institute**  
Located Permanently in the Newell & Rader Building, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 10, 121 1/2 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

**Drs. De Monco and Sapp.**  
Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the Ear, Eye, Throat and Lungs, Nervous diseases, Skin diseases, Chronic diseases. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a.m.

**Household Joggings.**  
This department is a regular store in itself. The only difference between a store and this department is that we sell our wares at a much lower figure. We make a special feature of this department and feel confident that if you only visit it you will find nowhere else to trade.

**Hand-decorated Semi-porcelain Jugs,** 50c. They are genuine in all colors and are a splendid Jug. We have often seen the same style Jug marked elsewhere at 90c.

**Rogers' Celebrated Teapots, per set** \$1.50. The name of the maker is enough to guarantee the goods. Everybody knows Rogers' goods, but few know that they are being sold so low as we are selling them.

**Carved China Dinner Sets, \$12.95.** The Simon-pure article, consisting of 117 pieces. There is nothing better made. We have made a wonderful cut on these goods, reducing the price from \$20.

**Center-draft Lamps, 50c.** These come complete with shade and are very handsome, as well as useful, and at our price a decided bargain.

**We carry a full line of Ararat and** Granitware at all times, and can save you money if you purchase them from us.

**SPECIAL.—We will place on sale 4 pieces of** elegant silk and lisle Grenadines at 50c; this value cannot be duplicated anywhere under \$1 a yard.

## PeoplesStore

SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE

## June Joggings!

As the month draws to a close we redouble our efforts to make the sales the largest in the history of our business. Commencing Monday we will close out a number of lines of wares which will prove of great service to you. The quality and styles of the goods which we will place on sale are of the best, and the prices will be far below any that have ever been quoted before. All we ask is for you to look this list over carefully and note the price, then come in and visit us. The buying part we leave entirely to you.

**Dress Goods and Silk Joggings.**  
This is one of the departments which we have decided to close out a number of the lines at less than cost.

**Chenille Brocade and Printed Silks, 50c a yard.** Every one knows what these goods are; we always considered them the best line of silks made. We have about 50 pieces, all of which are splendid styles. This is an opportunity never offered before, and you certainly ought to miss it; every yard is worth \$1.

**Silk-striped Camellie Suitings, 50c a yard.** It is really a pity to slaughter these goods that are so handsome; they are all silk and wool, 42 inches wide, and cost more money to manufacture than we are offering them at; the colorings are the very best and there is not a poor piece in the lot.

**All-wool Imported Challies, 40c.** Who ever heard of such a thing before? No one but we could do it; we have taken our entire line and placed this price on them. These Challies are a better than the other, being the handsomest goods ever shown in this city; it will be strange if there is a yard left by night; the regular price is 75c.

**Embroidered Dress Patterns, \$7.00.** The price of these have been from \$14 to \$18 a pattern, and we wish to close them out and have marked them much less than cost in order to sell them quick; they are very handsome and cost us all the from \$11 to \$14 each.

**Self-figured novelties, 75c a yard.** There has been no handsomer goods shown this season than these; they are all wool, 40 inches wide and come in both light and dark and a splendid weight; can be worn all summer without the slightest inconveniences; not a yard is worth one cent less than \$1.25.

**Novelty Black Suitings, 75c each.** We have a few pieces of these elegant goods which we have decided to close out. The designs are all very handsome and are the very latest French novelties, which we sold at \$1.25 each.

**White Lawn Waists, 50c.** Made with fancy embroidered ruffles. The quality of the material is of the best, and will launder splendidly, and we do not think that they can be equalled any where at \$1.25.

**Fancy Do Saten Waists, 50c each.** In both light and dark colors, made out of pleated front and back, we can guarantee you never saw with any color skirt and worth 60c.

**Navy Blue Striped Saten Waists, 50c.** Made in the very latest style, of a splendid quality of saten; we will guarantee you never saw its equal under 60c.

**Ladies' Dotted Lawn Waists, 50c.** We consider them one of the prettiest made. They are genuine in all colors and cool, and at the same time very dressy. They are worth \$1.

**White Lawn Waists, 50c.** Made with fancy embroidered ruffles. The quality of the material is of the best, and will launder splendidly, and we do not think that they can be equalled any where at \$1.25.

**Fancy Do Saten Waists, 50c each.** In both light and dark colors, made out of pleated front and back, we can guarantee you never saw with any color skirt and worth 60c.

**Navy Blue Striped Saten Waists, 50c.** Made in the very latest style, of a splendid quality of saten; we will guarantee you never saw its equal under 60c.

**Ladies' Dotted Lawn Waists, 50c.** We consider them one of the prettiest made. They are genuine in all colors and cool, and at the same time very dressy. They are worth \$1.

**White Lawn Waists, 50c.** Made with fancy embroidered ruffles. The quality of the material is of the best, and will launder splendidly, and we do not think that they can be equalled any where at \$1.25.

**Fancy Do Saten Waists, 50c each.** In both light and dark colors, made out of pleated front and back, we can guarantee you never saw with any color skirt and worth 60c.

**Navy Blue Striped Saten Waists, 50c.** Made in the very latest style, of a splendid quality of saten; we will guarantee you never saw its equal under 60c.

**Ladies' Dotted Lawn Waists, 50c.** We consider them one of the prettiest made. They are genuine in all colors and cool, and at the same time very dressy. They are worth \$1.

**White Lawn Waists, 50c.** Made with fancy embroidered ruffles. The quality of the material is of the best, and will launder splendidly, and we do not think that they can be equalled any where at \$1.25.

**Fancy Do Saten Waists, 50c each.** In both light and dark colors, made out of pleated front and back, we can guarantee you never saw with any color skirt and worth 60c.

**Men's Furnishings Joggings.**  
Hermesford Dye Black Half Hose, 12 1/2c per pair. No such value has ever been offered before, but we are closing out all lines in this department, and have cut the prices nearly in half, the regular price being 20c.

**Men's All-wool Underdrawers, 50c each.** These come in the natural gray colors only, and are a light summer weight, which, if bought elsewhere, would cost you 85c.

**Mens' Outing Shirts, 25c.** The greatest snap of the season. We have them in both light and dark colors, and they are well made and will wash splendidly. To duplicate them elsewhere would cost you 60c.

**Mens' Black Saten Shirts, 50c.** We are making a special drive on these. They are made of a splendid quality of black saten, full length, in all sizes, and always sold for \$1.25.

**Mens' Stanley Shirts, 75c to \$2.25.** We have the largest assortment of these celebrated shirts, and from the lowest price up, are the best for their value. They are well offered. They come with laundered collars and cuffs, and are worth nearly double what we ask for them.

**Boys' Black Saten Shirts, 50c.** Vacation is near at hand, and this is just what you want for your boys, as they are well made and will wash splendidly. They are well made, of a good saten, and worth 85c each.

**Ladies' Underwear Joggings.**  
Extra special values will be offered in this department. We have built up a wonderful trade, and propose to increase it.

**Ladies' Lisle Vests, 50c each.** The Richelle ribbed, in white or ecru, made of the best material, and a garment that cannot be equalled under 85c.

**Ladies' Muslin Skirts, \$1.** These are handsomely trimmed with embroidery and lace, and of the best quality of material. This is a value you cannot help appreciate, as it has been marked down from \$1.50.

**Ladies' Lisle Finished Vests and Pants** 50c each. These are the Egyptian goods which have a world-wide reputation. The vests are made with long sleeves and are perfectly made and the best value you ever saw. They are worth 85c each.

**Children's Embroidered White Dresses \$1.25.** They are embroidered and hemstitch









OUR BOY AND GIRL

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS.

The New Summer Fashions for Mountain and Shore.

Latest Models for Suits, Full Dress and Everyday—Number and Kinds of Gowns—A Simple French Model—Overcoats.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

NEW YORK, June 3.—I would rather stay at home than get ready to go away, and I am not alone in this feeling. Over last summer's wardrobe, she knows before she tries them on that her daughter's gowns will be above the knees, and the girl's shirt-cuffs will be half way to their elbows. But she doesn't mean it, and after the first encouragement is over, she enjoys replenishing the stock of dainty clothing for her little flock.

Perhaps there is to be a change in the programme, and instead of going to a farmhouse where the children can light-heartedly wear out their old clothes, they are to be taken this year to some resort where it will be necessary to be more particular about their outfit.

Every mother wants her child to be tastefully attired, and she should be provided with just enough to get along with and nothing for show.

Summer is a happy time for a mother who has gone about for a number of seasons, and whose children are always suitably dressed, has resulted in hints to other mothers.

I never go away for the summer with less than a dozen gowns apiece for the children. Not all are new, but the old ones are always remodeled.

I divide them in this fashion: Three, the very best—that is, for special occasions, such as children's parties and christenings. One of these, a white one, will do for a bright Sunday morning, but it is not often worn out of doors. These three are for yokes, cuffs and girdles. Square yokes are used for white gowns, but round yokes for all others. The reappearance of a gown is always after a fashion serviceable material suitable for afternoon wear. The most popular way for making them is with zouave or Eton waists, and with full skirts. The stiff waistcoats so fashionable for ladies are not shown, even for misses.

The material of the evening gown is serge. In fact, the best of the weather afternoon gown might well be made of serge. These lovely serges, such as are shown (not in the window) by the best New York houses, are in shades of blue, green, purple, pink, and white. They are elegant enough for any occasion.

Blue is the color for the seashore. If you are going to the mountains you brown is better. In brown or red, but water wear, it is liable to fade and streak after a few days. Gray will stand a color, but it spots so easily that it is not suitable for children.

Many of the blue serge costumes for girls are trimmed with white ribbon, and some have dark blue or black girdles, cuffs and capes. The tendency is to place all the trimmings on the skirt. The red bands are four or five inches wide, and are made of silk or satin. The braid, the capes and cuffs are usually of white and blue.

A charming little round cape for a girl is of dark red cashmere, with a white band and a white ribbon at the edge, and another around the collar. It ties with long ribbons, and is finished with a row of white buttons.

As to hats, the sailors in striped straw, red and white, are a trifle more stylish than the plain. A tarpanin is a useful hat for a child at the seashore, as dampness often ruins fine straw.

Shade hats in dark blue, with fancy trim, having a band of red and white straw half an inch from the edge, and trimmed with bright plaid ribbons, and with small charming patches of color on the bands, are very popular.

OVERCOATS. You will find a spring overcoat an absolute necessity if you are taking a boy for a holiday to the sea. These are not expensive unless you go for fine Meltons and colors which soil easily. A beautiful little reefer for a lad under ten is of light gray serge bound with dark blue, inch wide herringbone.

There is a device for protecting the chest and lungs of boys where they protect against the wearing of overcoats in summer. It was designed by an anxious mother whose heart rose at the sight of her child in a very simple, being buttoned over one shoulder, tucked around the edges and fastened with binding at the neck. At the lower corners of the front, two tapes are fastened. These are brought around the waist, through two loops sewn at the back of the garment, and tied.

Worn under the shirt no boy will object to it, especially when he knows it is "that overcoat" which is so useful, and which he wears under the shirt. It is just the thing to be worn under the shirt, and is so fashionable this summer.

SHOES, RUBBERS AND SLIPPERS. I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. The difference between a sand shoe and a rubber is that the latter can be slipped off or done without when the children are playing in a dry place. Boys who are old enough to be trusted to wade should be provided with rubber boots for cool days.

Black kid slippers with plain silk ties are the correct house shoe for girls. White or colored silk ties, with or without a rubber sole, are also worn. Red slippers are very pretty, but they are preferred by the girls from 12 to 15, for the foot attains its full size several years before the rest of the body, and red shoes accentuate the feet.

Boys must have patent leather pumps. I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. The difference between a sand shoe and a rubber is that the latter can be slipped off or done without when the children are playing in a dry place. Boys who are old enough to be trusted to wade should be provided with rubber boots for cool days.

Black kid slippers with plain silk ties are the correct house shoe for girls. White or colored silk ties, with or without a rubber sole, are also worn. Red slippers are very pretty, but they are preferred by the girls from 12 to 15, for the foot attains its full size several years before the rest of the body, and red shoes accentuate the feet.

Boys must have patent leather pumps. I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. The difference between a sand shoe and a rubber is that the latter can be slipped off or done without when the children are playing in a dry place. Boys who are old enough to be trusted to wade should be provided with rubber boots for cool days.

Black kid slippers with plain silk ties are the correct house shoe for girls. White or colored silk ties, with or without a rubber sole, are also worn. Red slippers are very pretty, but they are preferred by the girls from 12 to 15, for the foot attains its full size several years before the rest of the body, and red shoes accentuate the feet.

Boys must have patent leather pumps. I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. The difference between a sand shoe and a rubber is that the latter can be slipped off or done without when the children are playing in a dry place. Boys who are old enough to be trusted to wade should be provided with rubber boots for cool days.

Black kid slippers with plain silk ties are the correct house shoe for girls. White or colored silk ties, with or without a rubber sole, are also worn. Red slippers are very pretty, but they are preferred by the girls from 12 to 15, for the foot attains its full size several years before the rest of the body, and red shoes accentuate the feet.

Boys must have patent leather pumps. I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. The difference between a sand shoe and a rubber is that the latter can be slipped off or done without when the children are playing in a dry place. Boys who are old enough to be trusted to wade should be provided with rubber boots for cool days.

Black kid slippers with plain silk ties are the correct house shoe for girls. White or colored silk ties, with or without a rubber sole, are also worn. Red slippers are very pretty, but they are preferred by the girls from 12 to 15, for the foot attains its full size several years before the rest of the body, and red shoes accentuate the feet.

Boys must have patent leather pumps. I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. The difference between a sand shoe and a rubber is that the latter can be slipped off or done without when the children are playing in a dry place. Boys who are old enough to be trusted to wade should be provided with rubber boots for cool days.

more expensive material. These cotton crepons, from 12 1/2 cents to 25 cents a yard, are the best. They are good shown this season. They will wash beautifully if treated like flannels—that is, immersed in warm water, rubbed gently between the hands, rinsed in clear water, carefully squeezed dry and pulled and straightened, but never ironed. A pretty little frock for afternoon wear for a five-year-old rosbud is of striped cord, blue and white, with bretelles of the lovely new embroidery which is all over the place. It has a pink and blue edge. The waist is an old-fashioned square yoke full down to the skirt join line. The embroidery is brought plainly over the sleeve, and is just enough fullness to shape it properly, and it does not meet either back or front. Nor does the flat round collar meet. This embroidery is one of those little finishing touches by which the observant mother will refurbish last year's gowns and make them look in the latest style. The sleeve is not only full, but it is wide, and is about two inches wide sewn in above the berta.

The idea dominant in women's dress is massing the garment about the shoulders, and not extending to children's waist trimmings. Care should be taken, however, not to go to extremes with those under 5 who are as broad as they are tall, even in the simplest costumes. But for a slender child nothing could be prettier.

THE LATEST. A quaint little frock, which one who delights in odd designs and who can afford enough changes to render such things inconspicuous might wish to copy, is a child's dress of 2 or 3 years old. It is of the dotted Swiss with four deep flounces which extend from the bottom of the skirt to the waist. The waist, which is a child's length, is of a different material, and is finished with a belt of insertion through which two rows of narrow white satin ribbons are run smoothly and fastened with a rosette at the back. The guimpe sleeves are very full with square caps.

There is a change in guimpes. They are no longer full, and but few silk ones are shown. They are of embroidery or lace and set smoothly front and back.

The favorite summer lace for children is point d'esprit. Point d'esprit is considered too heavy for lawns, though it may be worn with crepons or silk. Narrow Valenciennes is used for finishing the bretelles or ruffles of chambray or gingham, but it is not fashionable in these costumes.

A simple little frock for a child of 5 is of white material with a deep hem finished with heriching. The waist, which is a child's length, is of a different material, and is finished with a belt of insertion through which two rows of narrow white satin ribbons are run smoothly and fastened with a rosette at the back. The guimpe sleeves are very full with square caps.

Plaid gingham is serviceable. New effects are obtained this year by plaiding them with colored embroidery to match the ground color. These embroideries can be had in red, pink, blue, green, and yellow. The gingham is made of blue, and in yellow; chambrays to match these are sold for yokes, cuffs and girdles. Square yokes are used for white gowns, but round yokes for all others. The reappearance of a gown is always after a fashion serviceable material suitable for afternoon wear. The most popular way for making them is with zouave or Eton waists, and with full skirts. The stiff waistcoats so fashionable for ladies are not shown, even for misses.

The material of the evening gown is serge. In fact, the best of the weather afternoon gown might well be made of serge. These lovely serges, such as are shown (not in the window) by the best New York houses, are in shades of blue, green, purple, pink, and white. They are elegant enough for any occasion.

Blue is the color for the seashore. If you are going to the mountains you brown is better. In brown or red, but water wear, it is liable to fade and streak after a few days. Gray will stand a color, but it spots so easily that it is not suitable for children.

Many of the blue serge costumes for girls are trimmed with white ribbon, and some have dark blue or black girdles, cuffs and capes. The tendency is to place all the trimmings on the skirt. The red bands are four or five inches wide, and are made of silk or satin. The braid, the capes and cuffs are usually of white and blue.

A charming little round cape for a girl is of dark red cashmere, with a white band and a white ribbon at the edge, and another around the collar. It ties with long ribbons, and is finished with a row of white buttons.

As to hats, the sailors in striped straw, red and white, are a trifle more stylish than the plain. A tarpanin is a useful hat for a child at the seashore, as dampness often ruins fine straw.

Shade hats in dark blue, with fancy trim, having a band of red and white straw half an inch from the edge, and trimmed with bright plaid ribbons, and with small charming patches of color on the bands, are very popular.

OVERCOATS. You will find a spring overcoat an absolute necessity if you are taking a boy for a holiday to the sea. These are not expensive unless you go for fine Meltons and colors which soil easily. A beautiful little reefer for a lad under ten is of light gray serge bound with dark blue, inch wide herringbone.

There is a device for protecting the chest and lungs of boys where they protect against the wearing of overcoats in summer. It was designed by an anxious mother whose heart rose at the sight of her child in a very simple, being buttoned over one shoulder, tucked around the edges and fastened with binding at the neck. At the lower corners of the front, two tapes are fastened. These are brought around the waist, through two loops sewn at the back of the garment, and tied.

Worn under the shirt no boy will object to it, especially when he knows it is "that overcoat" which is so useful, and which he wears under the shirt. It is just the thing to be worn under the shirt, and is so fashionable this summer.

SHOES, RUBBERS AND SLIPPERS. I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. The difference between a sand shoe and a rubber is that the latter can be slipped off or done without when the children are playing in a dry place. Boys who are old enough to be trusted to wade should be provided with rubber boots for cool days.

Black kid slippers with plain silk ties are the correct house shoe for girls. White or colored silk ties, with or without a rubber sole, are also worn. Red slippers are very pretty, but they are preferred by the girls from 12 to 15, for the foot attains its full size several years before the rest of the body, and red shoes accentuate the feet.

Boys must have patent leather pumps. I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. The difference between a sand shoe and a rubber is that the latter can be slipped off or done without when the children are playing in a dry place. Boys who are old enough to be trusted to wade should be provided with rubber boots for cool days.

Black kid slippers with plain silk ties are the correct house shoe for girls. White or colored silk ties, with or without a rubber sole, are also worn. Red slippers are very pretty, but they are preferred by the girls from 12 to 15, for the foot attains its full size several years before the rest of the body, and red shoes accentuate the feet.

Boys must have patent leather pumps. I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. The difference between a sand shoe and a rubber is that the latter can be slipped off or done without when the children are playing in a dry place. Boys who are old enough to be trusted to wade should be provided with rubber boots for cool days.

Black kid slippers with plain silk ties are the correct house shoe for girls. White or colored silk ties, with or without a rubber sole, are also worn. Red slippers are very pretty, but they are preferred by the girls from 12 to 15, for the foot attains its full size several years before the rest of the body, and red shoes accentuate the feet.

Boys must have patent leather pumps. I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. The difference between a sand shoe and a rubber is that the latter can be slipped off or done without when the children are playing in a dry place. Boys who are old enough to be trusted to wade should be provided with rubber boots for cool days.

Black kid slippers with plain silk ties are the correct house shoe for girls. White or colored silk ties, with or without a rubber sole, are also worn. Red slippers are very pretty, but they are preferred by the girls from 12 to 15, for the foot attains its full size several years before the rest of the body, and red shoes accentuate the feet.

Boys must have patent leather pumps. I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. The difference between a sand shoe and a rubber is that the latter can be slipped off or done without when the children are playing in a dry place. Boys who are old enough to be trusted to wade should be provided with rubber boots for cool days.

Black kid slippers with plain silk ties are the correct house shoe for girls. White or colored silk ties, with or without a rubber sole, are also worn. Red slippers are very pretty, but they are preferred by the girls from 12 to 15, for the foot attains its full size several years before the rest of the body, and red shoes accentuate the feet.

Boys must have patent leather pumps. I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. The difference between a sand shoe and a rubber is that the latter can be slipped off or done without when the children are playing in a dry place. Boys who are old enough to be trusted to wade should be provided with rubber boots for cool days.

Black kid slippers with plain silk ties are the correct house shoe for girls. White or colored silk ties, with or without a rubber sole, are also worn. Red slippers are very pretty, but they are preferred by the girls from 12 to 15, for the foot attains its full size several years before the rest of the body, and red shoes accentuate the feet.

Boys must have patent leather pumps. I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. The difference between a sand shoe and a rubber is that the latter can be slipped off or done without when the children are playing in a dry place. Boys who are old enough to be trusted to wade should be provided with rubber boots for cool days.

Black kid slippers with plain silk ties are the correct house shoe for girls. White or colored silk ties, with or without a rubber sole, are also worn. Red slippers are very pretty, but they are preferred by the girls from 12 to 15, for the foot attains its full size several years before the rest of the body, and red shoes accentuate the feet.

Boys must have patent leather pumps. I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. The difference between a sand shoe and a rubber is that the latter can be slipped off or done without when the children are playing in a dry place. Boys who are old enough to be trusted to wade should be provided with rubber boots for cool days.

Black kid slippers with plain silk ties are the correct house shoe for girls. White or colored silk ties, with or without a rubber sole, are also worn. Red slippers are very pretty, but they are preferred by the girls from 12 to 15, for the foot attains its full size several years before the rest of the body, and red shoes accentuate the feet.

Boys must have patent leather pumps. I am no advocate of sand shoes. I always take stout boots and rubbers, and when the weather will admit of it, let my children run barefoot on the sand. The difference between a sand shoe and a rubber is that the latter can be slipped off or done without when the children are playing in a dry place. Boys who are old enough to be trusted to wade should be provided with rubber boots for cool days.

for house shoes, and they should have one pair at least of "best shoes," which are kept about the house. If you are going where there is a fashionable promenade, patent leather pumps are desirable, but for country wear along dusty roads there is nothing like well-polished calf skin. Russets and browns are as popular for boys as for girls, but they will stand the hard wear and getting wet that black can be made to survive.

BATHING SUITS. Bathing suits are easily made and it is much nicer for the children to have their own. Needless alarm, however, is often felt about those hired. Salt air and salt water are excellent disinfectants, and one runs little risk. An old-time bather tells me that she finds alpaca preferable to the orthodox flannel. It does not cling, and is lighter to wear.

MARGARET COMPTON.

"OLD PROBS."

Daily Weather Map and How It is Made at Washington.

The Bureau Cipher and the Forecast Man—A Million Newspaper Weather Maps Made Daily—Sent Out on Bicycles.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—At 8 o'clock every morning and evening, Eastern standard time, a small army of 130 Americans go through with a curious evolution.

The most curious feature of the evolution consists in the fact that no two of the men are in sight of each other, but are scattered over the United States from Eastport to San Diego, and from Key West to Tatoush Island.

Another curious feature of this evolution is that it consists in the examination of instruments and registry of observations, and not in the handling of guns.

The evolution begins with the setting of the barometer, and ends with a hasty deploy to the nearest telegraph station. The order, the precision, and the timing of the different parts of this evolution are regulated with the greatest possible accuracy.

The object of this is the telegram to be sent to the main office at Washington. This telegram has to include the data from each station needed for the semi-daily weather map, and this telegram is not the least interesting and curious part of the work of the Weather Bureau.

THE WEATHER BUREAU CIPHER. To shorten the telegram, it is put in a cipher, which is very concise, and at the same time so arranged as to avoid the probability of error in transmission. The plan of the cipher is rather complicated, but some specimens may be given here. A regular morning report reads:

"York us soggy get cab regular peanut." This cipher, when translated, reads: New York city, 8 a.m., the barometer stands at 30 inches, the thermometer at zero. The wind is northwest, and it has snowed to a depth of four inches. The velocity of the wind is 4 miles per hour. The minimum temperature is zero, and the dewpoint zero. The sky is half covered with nimbus clouds moving south when the wind was highest, the velocity was 60 miles, and direction west.

The words of the cipher are, of course, selected without reference to their meaning, and very curious combinations occur. For instance, "soggy" means "rain," and "peanut" means "fog." The cipher is not intended to be understood by the public, but it is a very interesting and curious part of the work of the Weather Bureau.

There remain a few words to be said about the maps themselves. They show the "isobars" and "isotherms" as already defined. They also show the areas of rain in the preceding twelve hours; these are shown by shading on the weather maps, and generally by colors on the others. Areas are also indicated over which there has been a decided rise or fall of temperature consisting of a traveling actor, and an opportunity to make collections for himself, once told me that he had spent quite \$10,000 in filling up gaps in his collection.

So much for the prices that some of these traveling collectors secure for their captures. The trouble with getting native boys to get these rarities is another story.

WHY TROPICAL BUTTERFLIES COST. In most parts of the United States the collector needs to do is to go out with his net, and catch the butterflies, and preserving his captures to the collector.

THE DYACKS LADDER. The plan in use by the Dyacks of Borneo is, in my opinion, the surest whereby to reach the tops of very high trees. But it is so much trouble it does not pay, unless the collector is going to stay for some time in the locality and expects to use the same tree as a collecting place for days. If, however, a very attractive tree has been found, and the collector wants to get some heavy bamboos, which when bound together end to end, will more than reach into the top branches; also many lighter pieces about a foot long. The latter can be of half sections of the bamboo, and must be sharply pointed at one end. Having provided a good supply of vegetable ropes, which grow so profusely that ordinary strings are never needed there, work can be commenced. The tree is so hard that the pointed pieces can easily be driven far enough into the tree to be firm; when two are driven thirty inches apart, one of the long bamboo poles is tied to the outer ends and parallel to the tree. Standing on the lower round of the ladder so begun, another pole is driven into the tree, and the outer bamboo, and thus up and up until the top of the bamboo pole is reached. Another tree is then firmly tied to the last two or three round, and driven into the tree, when a further stretch of thirty or forty feet is reached. In this way the collector can reach the tops of the trees, and the native boy is there. In tropical countries

a field or meadow where there are plenty of honey-laden flowers, and make the best possible use of his eyes and legs. There are few localities where hard mountain climbing or tedious wading through swamps are necessary, but it is easy to find a good collecting-ground and to keep very busy when there.

All this is changed when the collector finds himself in tropical countries, and in just the places where he is most likely to find the very rare things that bring the big prices.

It is not only the trouble of reaching these countries that causes butterflies to bring such high prices, but the trouble of getting them to the collector. In tropical countries

the flowers are usually high up on tall trees. Meadows and pastures full of low flowers are almost unknown there. In the forests everything grows with the utmost luxuriance, and in such places as can be found through the tangled fern and giant creepers, the light is usually so shut out by the dense growth overhead that butterflies are seldom to be captured in such places. The butterflies which are mated together with creeping vines and huge air-plants and thorn-bearing bushes that no one, however eager to follow butterflies, can for any possibility make headway through them. I have more than once stood and gazed longingly after an idly disappearing butterfly, and thought of the way through it with an ax fast enough to catch a turtle.

ONE METHOD OF CAPTURING HIGH-FLYING BUTTERFLIES among collectors in the tropics is by a gun specially adapted for such small game.

These guns were first used by humming-bird collectors in the Amazon region, because ordinary guns loaded with a full charge of powder and shot would tear delicate birds to pieces. These special collecting guns are made with a very small bore, and are so constructed that they do not scatter the play load, but bunch it in one spot. Either "dust" shot, as fine as fine powder, or water can be used in them; if the former, the little cartridges can be loaded, but bunch it in one spot. The water-firing cartridges must be loaded by the collector, and not many at a time, for fear some water will leak out of the gun.

Shooting a large butterfly with the dust shot and hitting it so fairly that at a moment it will drop and faller in its course, does not always insure its capture. As a butterfly of the larger sort will fly away with a pin through its body, if it can get loose from the box, it is clear that unless some muscle used in flying is cut by the shot the insect will gain its liberty and disappear in a hurry. At the best its wings may be torn or battered.

The water-firing gun appears to give a stunning blow which renders the victim unconscious and numb for a time, and before it has regained its powers of flight it is usually safely within the collecting box.

HIGH CLIMBING. There are many species much coveted by the collector that are far too delicate to shoot at all, and yet never come near enough to the ground to be taken by the longest handled butterfly net. Such species fly high over flower-bearing trees, frequently a good hundred feet above the ground. To reach these some of the most skillful high climbing must be done. When Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, gets his flying-machine perfected, as I feel sure from an examination of it that he will, collectors will be able to get up and along these high collecting fields with safety, but at present it is dangerous work following these prices to their haunts.

The quickest way into this tree-top world is by vegetable ropes, the long air-ropes of parasitic plants that grow on the upper limbs of many of the great tropical trees. But this is a dangerous proceeding. The climber is likely to get half way up a tree, perhaps forty feet from the ground, and suddenly find himself in a predicament that seemed so secure as slowly giving away from above, and he cannot be too quick in getting back.

There is a palm of any sort not too thick around the trunk, some native boy for a penny or two will climb it for you.

There are a number of collectors in this country and in Europe who can be depended upon to pay fancy prices for specimens that they very much desire. It is to the collectors of the second class that we must look for the sales of most that is brought back from foreign lands.

The customers are for the most part the big museums of natural history, which desire to have as complete a collection of the animal and plant life of all countries as possible, and a few private collectors who are able to gratify the expensive taste for complete collections from different parts of the world.

How expensive this kind of collection may be, is illustrated by the fact that a collector who spent six months at the city of Para, at the mouth of the Amazon River, brought back with him over six hundred kinds of butterflies, and two thousand of moths. A student who wanted to have a complete series of this one South American collection in his possession would want at least one pair of each kind, or 5,000 specimens. For such a price for good specimens from such a distance as Para would be considered a reasonable price; therefore, our student would have to pay \$100,000 for his share of the specimens brought from that one locality.

The late Henry Edwards of New York was a traveling actor, and had an opportunity to make collections for himself, once told me that he had spent quite \$10,000 in filling up gaps in his collection.

So much for the prices that some of these traveling collectors secure for their captures. The trouble with getting native boys to get these rarities is another story.

WHY TROPICAL BUTTERFLIES COST. In most parts of the United States the collector needs to do is to go out with his net, and catch the butterflies, and preserving his captures to the collector.

THE DYACKS LADDER. The plan in use by the Dyacks of Borneo is, in my opinion, the surest whereby to reach the tops of very high trees. But it is so much trouble it does not pay, unless the collector is going to stay for some time in the locality and expects to use the same tree as a collecting place for days. If, however, a very attractive tree has been found, and the collector wants to get some heavy bamboos, which when bound together end to end, will more than reach into the top branches; also many lighter pieces about a foot long. The latter can be of half sections of the bamboo, and must be sharply pointed at one end. Having provided a good supply of vegetable ropes, which grow so profusely that ordinary strings are never needed there, work can be commenced. The tree is so hard that the pointed pieces can easily be driven far enough into the tree to be firm; when two are driven thirty inches apart, one of the long bamboo poles is tied to the outer ends and parallel to the tree. Standing on the lower round of the ladder so begun, another pole is driven into the tree, and the outer bamboo, and thus up and up until the top of the bamboo pole is reached. Another tree is then firmly tied to the last two or three round, and driven into the tree, when a further stretch of thirty or forty feet is reached. In this way the collector can reach the tops of the trees, and the native boy is there. In tropical countries

a field or meadow where there are plenty of honey-laden flowers, and make the best possible use of his eyes and legs. There are few localities where hard mountain climbing or tedious wading through swamps are necessary, but it is easy to find a good collecting-ground and to keep very busy when there.

CHASING SHADOWS.

The Hardships of a Butterfly Hunter Illustrated.

The Experience of an Old Collector in Foreign Lands—Why Tropical Butterflies Cost—The Dyack's Ladder.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

Most are familiar with the boy who goes out with a gauze net, a poison bottle and a collecting box to make collections of the butterflies and moths around his home. Not so many know that there are men who travel all over the world making collections of insects, and are able to sell them for good, and even large, sums.

There are at least a hundred men in different lands making their living in that way. BUTTERFLY BUYERS. There are two kinds of customers that these collectors are likely to get good prices from—those who make a hobby of gathering together butterflies just as others collect stamps or coins, and feel little interest in the scientific study of their treasures, and those who are not so much for their beauty or the distance from which they come as for the peculiar characters of their form and coloring, by which they are made remarkable when compared with others from other parts of the globe.

Of the first kind, the rich Baron Rothschild, the English member of the great Rothschild banking-house, is an example. He will pay fabulous prices for butterflies not in his already wonderful collection, and if it happens to

be one that has never been seen before in any collection, or one possessed only by some rival in collecting, he will pay almost any price he is asked. He has paid me as high as \$50 for a single specimen of a butterfly only to be found in one spot in the island of Jamaica, but he paid me \$450 for one found some years ago in Sumatra and never since.

There are a number of collectors in this country and in Europe who can be depended upon to pay fancy prices for specimens that they very much desire. It is to the collectors of the second class that we must look for the sales of most that is brought back from foreign lands.

The customers are for the most part the big museums of natural history, which desire to have as complete a collection of the animal and plant life of all countries as possible, and a few private collectors who are able to gratify the expensive taste for complete collections from different parts of the world.

How expensive this kind of collection may be, is illustrated by the fact that a collector who spent six months at the city of Para, at the mouth of the Amazon River, brought back with him over six hundred kinds of butterflies, and two thousand of moths. A student who wanted to have a complete series of this one South American collection in his possession would want at least one pair of each kind, or 5,000 specimens. For such a price for good specimens from such a distance as Para would be considered a reasonable price; therefore, our student would have to pay \$100,000 for his share of the specimens brought from that one locality.

The late Henry Edwards of New York was a traveling actor, and had an opportunity to make collections for himself, once told me that he had spent quite \$10,000 in filling up gaps in his collection.

So much for the prices that some of these traveling collectors secure for their captures. The trouble with getting native boys to get these rarities is another story.

WHY TROPICAL BUTTERFLIES COST. In most parts of the United States the collector needs to do is to go out with his net, and catch the butterflies, and preserving his captures to the collector.

THE DYACKS LADDER. The plan in use by the Dyacks of Borneo is, in my opinion, the surest whereby to reach the tops of very high trees. But it is so much trouble it does not pay, unless the collector is going to stay for some time in the locality and expects to use the same tree as a collecting place for days. If, however, a very attractive tree has been found, and the collector wants to get some heavy bamboos, which when bound together end to end, will more than reach into the top branches; also many lighter pieces about a foot long. The latter can be of half sections of the bamboo, and must be sharply pointed at one end. Having provided a good supply of vegetable ropes



# SMOKETTES

5c  
HAVANA FILLED CIGARI  
Esberg, Bachman & Co., - San Francisco  
Distributing Agents.



The Visalia agony is over. That is, one phase of it is over. The bushwhacking bandits, thugs, cut-throats, assassins and Claude Duvals of the San Joaquin Valley are in limbo and pretty thoroughly filled with sinners.

George Gard and his fighters were too much for them, and the sleuths of the raisin region are filled with disgust and prunes.

For ten long, bloody months the sheriffs of Fresno and Tulare counties have been made monkeys of by a couple of as common villains as ever went unbing, and it remained for a man from the country south of the divide to go up and captain a band of braves who could shoot and stave.

O mutes, inglorious train-robbers! what a spectacle you are! Covered with blood and grime they bring you in and fling you into a cell like any other ordinary thief, and there you are. Those Winchester of the pursuing party have plugged you so full of lead that there is no room for glory in you. You are a beastly lot, and the country is well rid of you.

If it only is!  
But is it!  
Look out for the second phase of Evans and Sontag, for, by gracious, their last end is in danger of being worse than their first, if you humans don't watch out.

For the first thing you know the female jackasses who break loose in this country at times will be bringing flowers to the captives.

They will be filling them up with pie. They will, in their maudlin and idiotic way, be glorifying the beastly miscreants as the Poet of the Sierras has glorified them.

And any such racket as that would break the Eagle's heart.  
It was enough that an irresponsible dreamer, who no one holds to account, should go into the mountains and make much of them. Now if the women get in a weaving way with their posies and provender, I want to tell you that the Eagle, bird is going to use language that will jar on somebody.

It should be made clear, plain and distinct that those two outlaws are all that that term implies, and that the only thing they well deserve is a right lively hanging.

When that feat is accomplished, if it ever is, this bird of the broad and sweeping wing will shout a pean that will be heard plumb around the block.

By the way, there seems to be a bit of a joke on somebody about Joaquin Miller's interview with the bold bandits, and printed in a San Francisco newspaper, for the two fine worthies, at present the center of attraction in the jail at Visalia, say they never saw the Poet of the Sierras in their lives.

Now either "the little boy lied," or else somebody has been playing the singer for a sucker.

Which it is the Eagle knows not, as it were, but if I was the boss of a San Francisco newspaper, instead of a bird of freedom on a tall tower, I'll bet any quantity of things that I would find out, and that right quick.

But, whatever are the facts in the case, it is all right.  
The man who goes out of his way to laud and besmear with sympathy a couple of common murderers like the two gentlemen of Visalia, deserves to

be thought an ass or a liar or anything else particularly offensive.

There is not the least thing in the world about Sontag and Evans to command sympathy or admiration. They are a pair of Ishmaelites, who got just what they deserved, as far as it goes, and the feeble attempts to deify them is as senseless as it is futile. The great American people have them sized up about right, or else the Eagle bird is off his perch.

You ought to see those machines down stairs that set up things. It is the greatest show on earth.

A fellow sits down in front of a little jigger like one of those typewriting layouts, and jabs and jabs, and keeps a jabbing.

Then when he gets tired of jabbing he pushes down another jigger, and a whole circus turns loose at once. A whole lot of brass things, with notches onto 'em, go skallyhooting down a to-boggan slide with channels into it and drop right where they belong. Then the jabbing artist turns a crank and hot type metal is summoned right quick from the inner mazes of the machine, and squirts itself onto the brass things, and makes a line of type quicker'n you can say Jack Robinson. Then the fellow that formerly was jabbing at the jigger that looks like a typewriting layout goes at it again just like he was mad at something. And so it goes—et seq., so to say.

Oh, yes, indeed, children, they are a great show, and it is beginning to be the sentiment around here that life wouldn't be worth very much without them. And then observe, will you, how lovely the stuff is that they set up. No type turned other end up, no battered 'ks nor limping 'g's—just nice, clean, new, print right out of casting-box every day of your life.

Isn't it just great?  
And, therefore, the Eagle bird desires to utter a shriek of triumph for Mr. Mergenthaler, who 'got it up'—that is, got the machine up.

What a head he must have onto him to think out all those cog wheels and belts and springs, and the other paraphernalia sufficient to stock up a large machine shop.

What an idea factory! What a gigantic achievement!

In the dim and distant away-off-yonder some fellow may get up some sort of a thing that lays over Mr. Mergenthaler—his Linotype, but I want to tell you, just between us, that he will have to get up mighty early in the morning and stay mighty late at night to do it.

Therefore, and hence, here's three screams for Mr. Mergenthaler and his Linotype machine!  
TAN EAGLE.

Female "Vagrants."

Lillie Summers, a rather good-looking female, was before Justice Seaman yesterday charged with vagrancy. A plea of not guilty was entered and the examination was set for the 20th inst.

Mrs. Murphy was up for intoxication, but sentence was suspended with the distinct understanding that she would not imbibe too freely again.

Jessie Dayton, another unfortunate female, was arraigned for vagrancy and pleaded not guilty. After the matter had been more fully explained to her she changed her plea and was sentenced to thirty days in the City Jail. Sentence was, however, suspended for five days, in which time the erring girl was told to leave town.

Charged With Felony.

George Miles, the Santa Monica man who has of late attained so much notoriety because of his peculiar conduct in reference to family matters, was arraigned on the charge of felony, and the preliminary examination was set for Tuesday. His bail was fixed at \$1500.

Too Handy With His Weapon.

Frederick Pellissier, charged with exhibiting a deadly weapon, was examined in Justice Austin's court yesterday. He was found guilty, and will appear for sentence tomorrow.

Gen. William Mahone of Virginia has permanently retired from politics, leaving the Republicans of that State without a leader. He is quite wealthy, and says that public life has no rewards nor temptations for him.

It is estimated that 115,000,000 copper pennies have been lost to circulation in the century since the United States began to coin money.

## THE COURTS.

### Two Verdicts in the Clark Insurance Case.

The Plaintiff Cannot Collect on His Policies.

Damages Awarded Against the Terminal Company of \$500.

How the Superior Judges Rank on Supreme Court Decisions—Judgment Against Stinson and Braly for \$1000.

The cause of Clark vs. the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company was submitted to the jury on Friday evening, at 4 o'clock, and four hours later a verdict was returned for plaintiff, awarding damages in the sum of \$1297.27. Counsel for defense then moved for a verdict for the defendant in accordance with special interrogatories, the same being argued and taken under advisement until yesterday morning, when the Court ordered that the motion be granted and that notwithstanding the general verdict that judgment be entered for defendant.

Clark was formerly the owner of a stock of general merchandise at Benson, Ariz. His store was burned on the night of March 3, 1892, and he brought suit to recover on an insurance policy for \$1500 and other concurrent policies. The jury, as before mentioned, assessed the damages at \$1297.27.

According to the law relating to the collection of money on insurance policies, if the statement of loss as presented by the person insured is found to exceed what the actual invoice shows the claimant is barred from collection of his insurance money. On the special interrogatories it was shown that the value of the stock of merchandise was only \$2250, whereas it had been alleged by the plaintiff that the stock at the time of the fire was valued at \$7000. This fact alone naturally presented a strong point for the defendant. Contrary to law provision also it was not shown that at any time subsequent to furnishing to the defendant the bills and invoices that the matter was submitted to arbitration, neither that arbitration was waived by the defendant. On these grounds the judgment was awarded by the Court for the defendant.

FOR AN ACCOUNTING.

The case of Giuseppe Sormano vs. Giacomo Tononi was on trial yesterday in Department Four. The suit was brought to compel an accounting on co-partnership previously existing between the plaintiff and one Siatiri. The plaintiff claimed that prior to the 4th of August, 1887, he and Siatiri were co-partners in this city in the manufacture and sale of wine and brandy. That on or about the date last mentioned said co-partnership was dissolved, and among the assets of said co-partnership subject to the division between the said members thereof was a large number of outstanding accounts and indebtedness due to said co-partnership amounting in the aggregate of \$8000, and of which amount the plaintiff was entitled to have and receive an undivided one-fourth part, the defendant one-half and Siatiri the remaining one-fourth. That shortly after the dissolution of the partnership Siatiri transferred to the defendant, Tononi, his one-fourth interest in said accounts and indebtedness outstanding and due the firm. Then that on or about August 4, 1887, the plaintiff and defendant mutually agreed that the said defendant should collect the accounts and indebtedness outstanding and due to the former firm of which they had been partners and that he should use his best efforts to collect the same. That the said defendant had collected about \$5500 and furthermore insisted that the plaintiff owed him \$86 as a balance of money coming to defendant from plaintiff in respect of said transactions. The prayer of the plaintiff was, therefore, a full disclosure of the transaction, and that an account might be taken under the direction of the Court of all dealings and transactions between the plaintiff and defendant.

Robert M. Lumber vs. San Jacinto Lumber Company, suit to compel payment of promissory note.

U. F. G. Blackie vs. Ellen Quinn et al., suit on foreclosure of mortgage for \$213.75, with interest.

SOME LUNCHEON Dainties.

Parisian Fancies in Relishes, Hot and Cold.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

PARIS, June 5.—Many of the substantial relishes which are served at French dinners directly after the soup, also appear on the luncheon-tables. They are both hot and cold. The cold relishes are generally raw products and salted fish served with dressing and sauces, purely for giving zest to the appetite. The hot relishes are generally fried, grilled or baked in the oven, and are served without sauce.

A favorite cold relish is the "salmon canope," and is an excellent hot-weather luncheon dish, as no cooking is required. Cut bread in the same manner as for sandwiches, but without crust, and

ant concerning the collection of said accounts.

Court Notes.  
The statement on motion for a new trial in the case of the San Francisco and Fresno Loan Company vs. J. Banbury et al. was yesterday settled, allowed and signed in Judge Van Dyke's court.

In the suit for an accounting of W. J. Goss vs. L. N. Mondell, by consent it was ordered in Department Four yesterday that the defendant take judgment against the plaintiff in the sum of \$3000.

Upon the filing of an agreed statement of facts it was ordered by Judge Shaw yesterday that the case of Heilmann vs. Shouder, a suit to test the validity of a street assessment, be submitted on briefs.

In Department Five Judge Shaw decreed judgment for defendants in the case of Clark vs. the Lion Insurance Company, according to stipulation providing that findings in this case should be upon the evidence submitted in Clark vs. the London and Lancashire Company.

The case of Cox vs. the Terminal Railway Company was decided yesterday morning; the jury rendering damages for the plaintiff of \$500. The suit was for \$5000 damages, which the plaintiff alleged to have received through the action of an employee of the defendant company in putting her off a train for not having the full amount of fare required.

Judgment for the Broadway Bank of \$2878 was yesterday entered by Judge Shaw by default in the foreclosure suit against C. C. Gerard.

Between January 1 and June 1 of the present year forty-five cases have been appealed from the Superior Court of this county to the Supreme Court, ten from Judge Shaw's department, two from Judge Smith's, five from Judge Clark's, ten from Judge Van Dyke's, six from Judge McKinley's and twelve from Judge Wade's. Of the decisions in these cases all ten of Judge Shaw's were affirmed, of Judge Clark's one was reversed, of Van Dyke's three were reversed, of Judge McKinley's three were affirmed, of Judge Wade's four, Judge Shaw, therefore, stands first on the list.

Judgment for plaintiff for \$1000, was the verdict brought in by the jury, in the case of Fisher vs. Stinson et al. last night, in Department Six.

A suit to reform a mortgage for \$640, in which Rue B. Shelton is plaintiff and F. M. Eggleston defendant, was taken up by Judge Wade yesterday afternoon. The evidence introduced tended more in the line of the ludicrous than otherwise, and much merriment was created among the lawyers and spectators as those testifying told with what difficulty services were conducted in a little church, which was located on the property in dispute at Placencia.

Proceedings for divorce have been instituted by Susan Hoffman against W. H. D. Hoffman, and Clarence H. Payne against Elizabeth J. Payne.

New Suits.

Preliminary Papers in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk yesterday:

Petition of Frank A. Kelsey, for letters of administration on the estate of G. W. Spawforth, deceased.

Robert M. Lumber vs. San Jacinto Lumber Company, suit to compel payment of promissory note.

U. F. G. Blackie vs. Ellen Quinn et al., suit on foreclosure of mortgage for \$213.75, with interest.

SOME LUNCHEON Dainties.

Parisian Fancies in Relishes, Hot and Cold.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

PARIS, June 5.—Many of the substantial relishes which are served at French dinners directly after the soup, also appear on the luncheon-tables. They are both hot and cold. The cold relishes are generally raw products and salted fish served with dressing and sauces, purely for giving zest to the appetite. The hot relishes are generally fried, grilled or baked in the oven, and are served without sauce.

A favorite cold relish is the "salmon canope," and is an excellent hot-weather luncheon dish, as no cooking is required. Cut bread in the same manner as for sandwiches, but without crust, and

shape into ovals; spread with butter into which anchovy paste has been worked. On this put small, thin shavings of smoked salmon. Garnish the dish with chopped parsley, chopped pickle, olives, eggs and whole capers in a melange.

HERBING FILETS.

This is a good zest. The salt herrings should be carefully washed, the heads taken off and properly cleaned, then they should be soaked in milk and water two hours. After this they should be wiped dry and soaked in half vinegar and water for twenty-one hours with raw onions and whole pepper. They should be perfectly drained and served in a boat with vinegar and oil blended with mustard.

SALAD OF ANCHOVIES.

Wash the anchovies well, clean and soak them, and then cut into fillets and drain and put into a relish boat. Arrange over them a melange of hard egg-yolk and white chopped separately, with parsley and whole capers. Moistened perfectly under this garniture—but not so as to run—with oil and vinegar.

HOW RADISHES ARE SERVED.

Always, when preparing red radishes for the table, the French cook leaves some of the green leaves that are in good condition to garnish them. The brown radishes are peeled, cut in slices and soaked in salt water two hours, then arranged in a little boat with oil and vinegar.

MELON RELISH.

The cold relish most popular in France is the cantaloupe melon. As soon as it makes its appearance in the market it reigns supreme, in some houses every day until the cold weather drives it out of the host's—"possible"—as the idiom is. The cantaloupe at dinner is served directly after the soup, and is eaten with a little powdering of salt.

HOT FISH COQUILLES.

Take remainders of cold fish, cut with a silver knife into little "thimbles," that is, thimble-sized, and moisten with white or Bechamel sauce. Let it simmer and reduce. Then add an equal volume of cold cooked mushrooms hashed, and a little nutmeg, salt, white pepper and a squeeze of lemon; fill oyster or clam shells and put grated bread and butter over the top and bake light brown.

HOT SWEETBREAD COQUILLES.

Chop fine a cold, cooked sweetbread and mix with half its volume of chopped tongue, and again of cold, cooked mushrooms, add Bechamel sauce, season, add bread crumbs to consistency to form coquilles. Divide it into parts the size of a little egg, roll in good table bread-crumbs on the board or a napkin and with the hand form into coquilles the size of a pear. Roll again in bread-crumbs, fry a light brown in boiling lard or oil, and put in each stem end a bouquet of parsley to imitate the stem end of the fruit.

GYST HAM.

Cut eight or ten slices of raw ham thin, remove the fat and shape them of equal size. Fry them in butter over a brisk fire on both sides and arrange in a hot dish. Mix with butter a large handful of bread crumbs and a tablespoon of vinegar; heat it quite hot, adding the juice of a slice of onion, and pour on each side of ham.

GRILLED PIGS' FEET.

Singe four well-cleaned pigs' feet and prepare for boiling, and put in a pot with onions, carrots, salt and a whole pepper, a clove of garlic, a bouquet of herbs and cook five hours over a slow fire. Drain the feet and let them get quite cold. Then grill them over a fire, turning constantly for ten minutes. Serve with cut lemons and sharp apple sauce. FLORENCE GREY.

SAVE \$10 TO \$20 by ordering your suits from the Bunker Hill Custom Tailoring Company, room 28, Wilson Block, First and Spring. Take elevator.

NEUFCHATEL Cheese at H. Jevon's.

ALL kinds of sewing machines for rent. No. 128 South Main street.

PRUNELLS at H. Jevon's.

WALL PAPER AT COST. Closing out sale. Eckstrom & Brasburg, 307-309 South Main.

WE HANG wall paper for 10c a roll at 23 S. Spring street.

WHITE FISH at H. Jevon's.

## NOTICE

FOR June 1893.



—We have received a new lot of Suitings made to measure; best of workmanship. Fit guaranteed and on short notice.

From \$20.00 to \$50.00

NICOLL —THE— TAILOR

134 S. Spring-st.

## NILES PEASE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Furniture, Carpets, Lace and Silk Curtains, Portieres, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Linoleums, Mattings, Etc.

837-839-841 South Spring st.

DR. PRITCHARD.

Rectal, Female and Chronic Diseases

CURED by the "PRATT SYSTEM" of Treatment.

Send for book (free) which will explain fully how chronic diseases of all kinds are readily relieved and cured. Rectal diseases CURED in from two to four weeks. Call on or address W. F. PRITCHARD, M.D., 136 N. Spring street, Los Angeles. Office hours, 12 to 4 p.m. Telephone 139.

## TROY LAUNDRY CO.

715, 717 and 719 N. MAIN-st. Telephone 46.

Up-town Office: N. E. cor. First and Spring.

Work sent by Express will receive immediate attention.

HANCOCK & BANNING

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Southfield WELLINGTON Lump

COAL

and Catalina Soapstone Wall Finish.

This material is fire-proof, has a beautiful tint, and can be washed without injury.

Office:

130 West Second-st. Telephone 36.

Yard—838 North Main-st. Telephone 1047.

# The Cigar Stephen M. White

BISHOP & COMPANY, Sole Proprietors.







## J. T. SHEWARD

113-115 NORTH SPRING ST.

This is Los Angeles' greatest dry goods house. The growth of this business the past year stands without a parallel in the history of the dry goods trade of this city. Everything just, everything honest, everything that is fair, is the motto we stand by. Growing today faster and more solidly than ever before.

Monday's offering will be the choice of an extra fine lot of photogravures handsomely framed with back and glass complete to every purchaser of \$5 worth of goods in any department, and with each purchase of \$10 worth or more the same class of pictures with handsomer frames. These pictures are worth from \$4 to \$8 in any art store. Monday we give them away. We anticipate the largest selling of the year. Size of pictures, 20x26 inches.

## A good merchant becomes enthusiastic

OVER THE GROWTH OF HIS BUSINESS; he watches and nurses it and is eager to see it grow. The bold operator startles the world with his ideas, and with the vigor he attacks the stronghold of old fogyism. A. T. Stewart was the first man who struck out boldly with full-page advertisements; before his competitors recovered from their surprise he was the merchant prince of America, and died worth his millions. A few years ago newspapers achieved wonders in issuing so-called blanket sheets of sixteen pages; now the newspaper world is startled with 100 and even 135 pages in a single issue. Ten years ago Los Angeles was a village; today it is the most prosperous town west of Chicago. Tons upon tons of advertising matter has brought Southern California into prominence before the world. We are today the most prosperous city in the State; we have startled the world by a speedy recovery from the burst boom; now no longer a boom town, but a prosperous city, known all over America and Europe as a resort of untold worth. Everywhere people have confidence in Los Angeles. The outlook for the future is not only bright, it is brilliant. The merchant of today has it within his grasp to help along the Chamber of Commerce by instilling confidence in the business of the city; to advertise it in a legitimate and healthy way; to forward her commercial importance; to point with pride to the wonderful improvements made by the railroads; to our harbors at San Pedro, Redondo and Port Los Angeles. San Francisco has ruined her commercial importance by fighting the Southern Pacific Railroad. We believe in building up in place of tearing down; to lend aid to all public improvements. Now is the time to push trade when large numbers of commercial travelers are here with their fall goods. Let us all do missionary work and show these travelers from ocean to ocean, these walking advertisers that Los Angeles is the most prosperous town west of Chicago—and we can. Monday we make the most radical bid for an enormous trade ever made by any class of business in this city. Elegant framed pictures with glass and back complete, size 20x26 inches, will be given free to all purchasers of five dollars' worth of goods in any department. A finer frame will be given with a ten-dollar purchase. These pictures are sold at \$5 and \$8 in any art store in this city—Monday they will be presented free. Here is a strong bid to fill this store as never before. Read every line of this advertisement; there are bargains worth looking after. Now pushing out to greatly enlarge trade. We expect everybody Monday.

## It has been our aim to avoid

EXTREME NOVELTIES IN ALL CLASSES of goods and purchase goods suitable for the masses. We do not cater for trashy trade, neither do we cater for buyers of extreme novelties. The majority of people buy popular-priced goods, good wearing serviceable goods that have an appearance of neatness and style without being loud in design. With this object in view we can safely say no house in this city can compare with the rapid progress of this in sales. Laces and Veilings are most desirable this season. We have selected this class of goods with the one object in view—the best styles at moderate prices. Our Lace Department has been a pronounced success and the sales have been very large. New, clean, desirable and stylish laces at a moderate price. Matched patterns for trimming, now so largely used, in a big assortment of styles. Monday will be the greatest dry goods day of the year.

## Listen to this song.

GOLD-PLATED BREASTPINS THAT WILL not tarnish, not one dollar, but 25c. Gold-plated Toothpicks, not fifty cents, but five cents. Gold-plated Collar Buttons, not 25c, but five cents. Fine Leather Pocketbooks, not one dollar, but fifty cents. All-leather Purses, not 50c, but 25c. All-silk Ribbons not 10c and 12½c a yard, but 5c, all colors. And yet with all this we present free to all purchasers of five dollars' worth or more a handsome framed picture free. These pictures are sold for \$5 to \$8 in this city, here absolutely free. It pays to tell the truth. If you see these pictures you will say Sheward is an awfully truthful man. Maybe you would prefer a doll; real kid body, bisque head, if you prefer. All toy dealers sell this doll for \$1.50, here free as gooseberries.

## Ladies' fine blouse waists for a dollar.

LADIES' CALICO WRAPPERS \$1.50 AND \$2; ladies' cambric, lawn and woollen wrappers \$3 to \$8; ladies' strictly all-wool jackets \$2; all-wool capes \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8.50, \$9, \$10. Linen, silk and mohair dusters for traveling. All-wool cape newmarkets, suitable for traveling, \$5; down from \$12.

All-wool Henriettas were 75c, Monday, 50c; all-wool crepons were 75c, Monday, 50c; all-wool fancy weaves were 75c, Monday, 50c. Elegant framed pictures free with a \$5 purchase.

Monday we will present free to each purchaser of \$5 worth of goods a handsome kid body, bisque head doll. All stores in this city sell the doll for \$1.50. We give them away Monday, or you may have the choice of one of our fine pictures, size 20x26, framed in the highest style of art with glass and back complete. One present only to each buyer of \$5 worth or more. This store is getting mighty interesting. Undoubtedly we will have an enormous trade.

## You make the same amount of money

GO FARTHER MONDAY THAN EVER BEFORE in your dry goods purchases. Think of this. Our entire stock of all-wool dress goods worth 90c and a dollar a yard will be sold Monday for 75c. Our entire stock of all-wool dress goods marked 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, will be sold Monday for 50c a yard.

## Overturning old fogyism.

LARGELY INCREASING TRADE. BIG INDUCEMENTS throughout the house. Today the live, progressive house of the city. The crowds Monday will be immense. All dress goods worth a dollar a yard will be sold for 75c Monday only, and with every purchase of \$5 worth or more we give a kid body, bisque head doll free. This doll is worth \$1.50 in every house in the city. The greatest inducement ever offered in this city.

## Going after big trade.

MONDAY ALL DRESS GOODS MARKED AT 60c, 65c, 70c and 75c will be sold for 50c a yard. Won't there be a rush at the dress goods counter? In addition to this we present to every purchaser of \$5 worth of goods or more a fine bisque head, kid body doll 20 inches long, and a perfect beauty. This doll is sold all over Los Angeles for \$1.50, and any merchant who sells this doll for less than \$1 will lose money. We are very largely increasing trade in every department. Read every line of this advertisement. There is money in it for you.

## Monday's sale will be one of big proportions.

THE LAST TWO MONDAYS' SALE OF linens run up into big figures, and the linen department created an immense amount of remnants. Any good merchant knows remnants are a detriment to any stock. Monday we offer all linen remnants at one-half the marked price; some run a yard and a half, others one and three-quarters; some two and two and a quarter yards, and others two and one-half yards; a \$3 remnant goes for \$1.50; a \$2 remnant for \$1; a dollar remnant for 50c. We are doing the big linen trade of this town. To every purchaser of \$5 worth or more in any department we present a handsome bisque head, kid body doll worth \$1.50 free, Monday only.

## It seems as we are about through

WRITING THIS AD NOTHING HAS BEEN said about those Empire skirts. Don't forget them please. This is the only place in the city you will find them. We would not have had them only by making them ourselves. You are undoubtedly very much obliged to us for our thoughtfulness, but never mind, it is always that way here.

## Why not keep the sun out of your eyes

BY INDULGING IN A CARRIAGE PARASOL \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50. We sell all goods at a reasonable profit, and encourage large trading by a lowering of prices. We cater for the medium trade—the large buyers of dry goods; not too fine, not too cheap; just right; that's our way, and it seems to take. Monday there will be a crowd; undoubtedly. Get your Monday morning's work done early and come and spend the balance of the day with us. Plenty of restaurants close by where you can buy your own lunch.

## The richest and most elegant souvenir

EVER PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC WILL be offered Monday. To say that we will have a crowd is putting a mild phrase upon the question. In addition to the dolls to be presented Monday, we also offer elegant pictures framed in the most artistic style, with glass and back complete. We have two qualities of frames, each has five different styles, and the pictures are sold in any art store for from \$5 to \$8 each; the size of the pictures is 20x26 inches. One lot of pictures with five different styles of frames will be given with a five dollar purchase. Another lot of pictures in five different styles of frames will be presented with a ten dollar purchase or more. These pictures are on display in our show windows. Real works of art. When we go after trade we go after it right. There is nothing slow about this house only the elevator, and it gets there all the same.

## Sun Hats, Seaside Hats, 25c and 50c;

NEW STYLES AND GOOD STYLES; WIDE brim, sun extinguishers. The tip end of your nose is safe under one of these. Hats! If you need anything in Millinery now; you can buy it cheap; every hat must go. Old millinery is like old bread—nobody wants it; our millinery is all new this season; if we carry it over it will be stale bread next. Now is the time to buy stylish millinery cheap. All this season we have been doing a very large business in millinery. Now is our time to clean up stock and your time to profit by it.

## We are overturning the old

CONVENTIONAL IDEAS OF DOING BUSINESS in a slow and easy way. Trade almost doubling over a year ago; there has been an awakening all along the line. Ambition holds sway in every nook and corner of this house, and today more trade is coming here than ever before. New developments, new ideas, progressive ways, energy. Last Monday was the largest day of the year; the two previous Mondays' big sales were overturned. Tomorrow, Monday, the strongest bid ever made for trade will be made; extraordinary inducements will be held out. You as buyer of dry goods and a searcher of bargains cannot afford to pass this house without coming in. Glance over the articles displayed in our windows, carefully read every line of this advertisement; we speak the truth, we hold out no false ideas; deceit is lying, it is criminal. A year ago the newspapers teemed with "whacks" at our advertisements, at our methods by competing houses. Where are they today?—filching the style and mannerisms of these advertisements. Where is our cloak trade today?—it stands head and shoulders above the trade of any three of the largest cloak houses in the city. Where is our linen trade today?—we sell more linens in one day than any other single house sells in a week. These are facts—strong, stubborn facts.

There will be a Dress Goods sale Monday.  
There will be a Linen sale Monday.  
There will be a Ribbon sale Monday.  
There will be a Corset sale Monday.  
There will be a Cloak sale Monday.  
There will be a Millinery sale Monday.  
We make the effort to overreach the big sales of previous Mondays. Monday we present free to every purchaser of five dollars' worth of goods or more a handsome kid body Bisque Head Doll, worth and sold in every house in this city for \$1.50 each. Monday free with a five-dollar purchase.

## Navy Blue Twill Flannels

FOR BATHING SUITS. WITH THE AID OF a Butterick Pattern you can save at least one-half over the price of a ready made bathing suit; they will undoubtedly be fuller and fit more comfortably and easily. White Twill Flannels for outing dresses. Storm Serges in navy blue for the seashore. Outing Flannels in fancy stripes and checks. We have a new line of styles in Butterick Patterns that are as neat as a pin.

## We emphasize the good qualities of the

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS. THEY ARE made to fit comfortably and to give the form a superior figure. They are reasonable in price, and an elegant corset in every respect. Unlike all fine-fitting corsets they are reasonable in price. You can purchase a perfect-fitting Royal Worcester corset for \$1; the best long-waisted corset you ever saw for \$1.25; this corset is equal in every respect to any \$2 quality in any other make. This is a truthful statement, and hundreds of ladies in this city will verify it. When you buy a Royal Worcester you buy an article that no other manufacturer can better. They are the best; best in fit, best in style, best in form. The price takes in the best class of trade from \$1 up to \$6. We sell the Royal Worcester silk pongee, the lightest and airtiest corset, and the most pliable. Try a Royal Worcester; you will never regret it.

## The most liberal advertisers

IN ALL THE LARGE CITIES OF THE UNION do the largest business. In a recent interview with the advertising manager of one of the largest dry goods houses the statement was made that their full-page Sunday advertisement showed more than the doubling of sales over the sales when the advertisement is left out. Our own sales show fully as great a ratio of gain. This business has been brought into prominent notice by persistent advertising. Houses in this city, who have depended largely upon their reputation, have their reputation left, but do less than one-half the business they formerly did. Houses who have gone into extensive advertising have stepped to the front. Monday we cut, fit and baste cloaks free for all who buy their material here; in addition to this we present a handsome framed picture, size 20x26, free to all purchasers of five dollars worth of goods or more. This is the strongest bid ever made for trade by any dry goods house in this city.

## All Dress Goods marked 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c.

MONDAY, 50c A YARD; PLAIN AND FANCY styles. All dress goods marked 85c, 90c, 95c, \$1, will be sold Monday for 75c a yard; this includes every yard of all wool goods in the house. We aim to draw the crowds. Elegant framed pictures free to all who purchase \$5 worth or more in any department. Monday's sales will reach large proportions; you will undoubtedly be here.

If you want good treatment, if you want to be treated upon by pleasant salespeople, if you want to be treated right, if you want attention paid you, if you want a sample, if you want to be waited in a sensible manner, we cordially invite you to come and see us. This is Los Angeles' greatest dry goods house.





DRESSING FOR NEW LONDON.

What Will Be Worn at the Yale and Harvard Races.

New Yachting Gowns Under Lock and Key—The Henley Boat Meets—A Dark Blue Costume—Blue and White—A Stunning Coat.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

The wheel, be it of fortune or that quita asickle goddess fashion, turns unceasingly and inevitably repeats its self.

The first one of the Harvard and Yale races, now exciting the interest not only of their respective crews, colleges and backers, but also of the feminine contingent, which is more loyal than the ring to its favored colors, took place on Lake Winnepesaukee, about forty years ago, under the dove-like eyes and the modest modes of the demure classes of that sentimental period.

The contrast must be striking to those whose memory carries them back to that first race, when they contemplated the crowds who now gather along the shores of the Thames at New London to assist at the fashionable function and view it from the decks of magnificent yachts and observation cars.

It is a delightful scene—this dainty crowd of beautifully dressed women and men. This is truly a period of brilliant hues, and birds of paradise plumage. Never before did a throng of women present such a kaleidoscopic effect. It both reflects and rubs the sun of its noon-day glory.

THE HENLEY BOAT MEETS.

The races at New London recall the gorgeous panorama the Thames presents when all England gathers for the Henley meet, and for a week makes that point a perfect garden of color—the swiftest event being the races for the diamond skulls which, by the way, were once won by an American.

It is a picture—the double lines of houseboats, with their bright awnings and roofs decked with plants and flowers and crowded with beautifully dressed women—the gay colors of their parasols and gowns against the lovely background of green on the shore; the clear, rippling water dotted all over with all sorts and kinds of craft filled with merry girls and men wearing blazers that might be felt a mile paddling and rowing, and poling up and down the stream, and having any amount of quiet fun. That stretch of a

few miles along the Thames is one of the loveliest and brightest landscapes in the world.

We have not yet arrived at enjoying life from the houseboat point of view, or only in rare instances. It is sure to come in time, and open up a never more delightful field for the summer months than any of the watering places can offer.

And now, with the turn of the wheel, the fashions worn at the first races are with us once more—but alas for the "Book of Beauty" style—"It isn't in it!" The fine-sleeved young woman knows her world. We are a healthier race, with less pose and affectation. Even the fastidious Byron would chaff at his own past antipathy to seeing the pale, some having turndown collars; a group of up-to-date jolly girls now preparing and arranging in their thoroughly practical way the most fetching and man-slaving thing in yachting and boating life.

All that is smartest of the fashionable world is always to be met with at New London. Prominent on such occasions are Mr. and Mrs. Ade—Mr. Ade is well known in connection with Yale interests, and Mrs. Ade can sail her boat in a rough sea with all the aplomb of an old salt; she and her husband spend many happy hours cruising up and down the sound, "the world forgetting" for the time being. Wearing Yale colors will be handsome "Bob" Cornell and his charming wife, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Collier, Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Secretary Whitney, whose son is a junior at Yale, and many others.

On the Harvard side will be the "Bud" Appleton of Boston, F. H. Appleton, famous once as the master of the Meadow Brook Hounds, and married to Miss Lanier of New York, the Montgomery Sears—Mr. Sears curiously enough was a graduate of Yale in the class of '77—and Fluke Warren and his young wife.

A DARK BLUE COSTUME.

Mrs. "Bob" Cornell has a smart frock perfectly adapted to the occasion, a dark blue diagonal cloth, its plastron of red point de soie embroidered with dull gold and soft-colored silks, its large revers extending well over the shoulders and back and faced with blue silk. Its sleeves composed of three frills of the cloth to the elbow lined with red silk, and its skirt slashed up to show narrow strips of the embroidered silk.

A STUNNING COAT.

A young girl with blonde, wavy hair, will wear a darning garment made by a famous New York tailor. It has three capes, the upper one of dark blue cloth, the second of white, the third of red, the edge of each bound with a dull gold cord. It is at once patriotic and less voyante than the description indicates.

OTHER GOWNS AND ACCESSORIES.

There will be numbers of plique, duck, dotted pique and Holland frocks, made mostly with Eton or Figaro jackets.

The toque is trimmed with stiff wings and red silk.

GRAY AND YELLOW.

The dark and piquant beauty of Mrs. Reginald Rives will be set off by a tailor-made gown of light gray tweed, its circular skirt finished with several rows of stitching at intervals; the coat is a cutaway, with deep rolling collar and revers; the Tattersall waistcoat is of canary yellow, spotted with black. The black sailor hat has black quills and stiff pompon of yellow velvet.

Mrs. Burke Roche will be faultlessly correct. She proudly boasts that all her hats and gowns are made here under her own suggestions and directions, knowing full well what a trunk full of disappointments even Worth can send over.

Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, sweet and graceful, will be beautifully gowned in soft gray-green cloth of indescribable hue; over this she will wear a long plain jacket of emerald shade cloth, its full skirt lined with satin, and trimmed with cut steel buttons, a chic garment, light in weight, but sufficiently warm to keep of any chill in the air.

COSTUME OF BLUE AND WHITE.

An extremely stylish gown of blue diagonal cloth will be worn by Mrs. Jack Bloodgood. The skirt is a succession of bias flounces, laid on without fullness and piped with white cloth. The bodice is of blue plaited chiffon with a ruffle of white gimpure lace—gimpure is the correct face for this season—its sleeves formed of three ruffles of the chiffon to the elbow. Worn with this bodice will be a broad silver belt, made of rare antique silver book clasps, linked together, having a chataigne

Yachting gown of white flannel.

with all the pretty useful nothings women love to carry. The cape worn is very jaunty, composed of bias folds piped with white cloth. The hat is of straw, curved and dented, with rosettes of green velvet, stiff bronze green wings and bows.

WHITE SERGE AND YELLOW SATIN.

Another smart gown for New London is of very soft white serge. Its circular skirt, which maintains in most of the really well cut gowns and hangs so beautifully, giving just enough fullness without exaggeration, is made over yellow silk, suggesting its color through.

The full blouse is of deep corn-yellow satin, and has large balloon sleeves. The sleeveless jacket of the white wool crossing in front has no darts, the fullness left by their absence being held imperceptibly into the bias cut-skirt, which is perfectly plain and round. Flat gold buttons finish the jacket. The hat is a chip with black velvet bows and two stiff black velvet wings.

One of the tailor-made costumes for the races is of fawn-colored tweed over a double-breasted brown holland waistcoat showing a white shirt and cerise tie. The sailor hat has a black band. The shoes worn are brown. The only touch of color is the cerise tie.

GOLD EMBROIDERED WHITE WOOL.

A beautiful white flannel gown has an Eton jacket embroidered in gold, close fitting and attached to the skirt at the back, which is quite full, with a deep band of the gold embroidery. The bodice is of changeable blue, with ruffles of pink and yellow. One of those puzzling little toques, composed of rabbit ears of velvet, with huge oh-his in tones to correspond with the bodices, is to be worn with it.

A STUNNING COAT.

A young girl with blonde, wavy hair, will wear a darning garment made by a famous New York tailor. It has three capes, the upper one of dark blue cloth, the second of white, the third of red, the edge of each bound with a dull gold cord. It is at once patriotic and less voyante than the description indicates.

OTHER GOWNS AND ACCESSORIES.

There will be numbers of plique, duck, dotted pique and Holland frocks, made mostly with Eton or Figaro jackets.

Gown of white and yellow.

Some will have the new blazer, which has many seams on the back, giving the necessary fullness to fit over the new skirts. There is an indication in this of a return toward the tournure. With all these coats will be worn pretty frills in striped pink or blue percale, some having turndown collars; ties of black satin imitating the old-fashioned stocks will be used with the standing collars; cuffs with double gold links are correct as a finish. Gloves, shoes and stockings will harmonize with the gown. Black stockings are never

now worn in violent contrast, as formerly.

The hats, dented and twisted, will show pompons and rosettes, with a band around the crown to raise them from the face and pose them coquettishly on the burnished, wavy hair. There is a fancy for turning the hats up in front sometimes with a rosette, often with a flower or loops of grass. Wings and bows will not be aggressively rampant in the New London crowd. One will be struck with the flat effect, rabbit ears of velvet, stiff pompons of flowers, or a quill here and there giving the necessary relief.

AN EXCITING YACHTING SEASON.

From present indications the yachting season will be one of unusual excitement, owing in a large measure to the international races, which take place in the autumn.

Also, the Leamnahdra Yacht Club has taken a new departure and opened its doors to women who are yacht-owners, giving them the privilege of joining the club and taking part in the regatta of election as male members. Miss "Pussy" Breeze is famous as the first lady unanimously voted permission to fly the club's pennant.

This liberal and broad-minded act will do much to encourage women of large fortune to set up yachts of their own. Abroad it is common enough to find women who charter sea-going boats for long cruises, and some few possess their own yachts. In our country women as a rule have been more dependent on husbands and brothers, and have not gone in for such responsibility on their own account.

However, already there is a keener interest displayed in seafaring topics, and as an inevitable result where one set is concerned, arises the serious question of dress.

Serres, flannels and soft wool tweeds are de rigueur; but our climate is so varying that cooler weight materials are admissible. That called sail cloth is the very latest novelty; it is a soft and pliable woven fabric with a loose weave, has little weight, but sufficient warmth for our summer seas during July and August as fair-weather wear.

For rough weather navy blue serge is correct, and no other material is so adaptable to both ornamentation and severe plainness. It can be made in an infinite variety of ways and combined with so many colors that one loses sight of monotony in the ever fresh effects.

White flannel is always interesting and becoming if not so useful, trimmed with braids and worn with pretty jackets and bodices of color.

One needs to have on hand a double-breasted reefer jacket lined with silk and a wind cap with a peak of some soft woolen cap such as a "Sam O'Shanter," which fits closely to the head and defies the wind; and without an ulster made of the new diagonal waterproof cloth, cut with one deep cape or three smaller ones, and silk lined—life on board would not be, at times, worth living.

FOR DINING ON BOARD.

But others than seamanlike gowns are necessary for a long cruise. Dinner on board is a delightful function, and one for which hostess and guests unite in making themselves attractive, particularly so when in port of Newport and New London. Then open house is kept and guests are numerous. Here come into play pretty effects in nun's veiling and shot dotted and striped crepons in sea-greens, grays, gold dust and steel grays, all of which light up well when combined with laces and other ribbons. One must not be too fine for such occasions, but every pretty conceit if demi-toilette is admissible.

Dark blue diagonal and embroidered silk.

India silks, which easily shake out and loose the creases, and the hop-sacking in delicate tints, serve for this purpose. Nothing should be worn that is apt to become hopelessly chifferion or sadly affected by the damp.

TWO DINNER GOWNS FOR THE COBSAIR.

A pretty gown to be worn on the Corsair is of fine cream canvas, made very full, and arranged to hang over a pale pink silk shirt. It is trimmed with bands of cream lace. The bodice is of ombre silk, green and pink, cut surplice and the fullness in front drawn down under a shaded ribbon waist belt, fastened with buckles of cats-eyes, and from the buckle hang long ends of the ribbon. The dress capes over the shoulders are of cream crepe. A silvery-green crepon is another most beguiling gown kept under lock and key for one of these dinner occasions. Across the bust line is a full coquille of pink chiffon, the crepe gathered above into a straight band of shimmering emerald beads. The sleeves are simply loose puffs of the crepon to the elbow, finished off with bands of the bead trimmings. An exquisite shade of pink satin ribbon arranged as a corset, and a band of this ribbon is carried up over each shoulder, the standing-up loops looking like a deliciously-tinted butterfly on the wing. The deep Spanish flounce on the skirt has a coquille of chiffon at the top.

Life on board any of the fine yachts, such as the Corsair, with hosts like the Pierpont Morgans, is one long round of gaiety and delight. They are apparently kept in commission for the benefit of the owner's particular friends, and the hospitality is never failing.

MY SUMMER TRUNK.

A French Woman's Dainty Caprice to Permeate Fluffy.

It is certainly a commonplace looking affair—this summer trunk of mine, shabby in fact; but if you will just lift the lid you will admit that a sweeter receptacle for frills and fripperies it would be hard to find.

The idea of fitting up an all-around satchel of such generous proportions was suggested to me a few weeks since by a dainty little Frenchwoman, who carried out her pretty notion in one perfume. Her gowns and gloves, her

chiefs and lace parasols and lingerie were always as fragrant as if just lifted from a bed of violets. Of course, the little women in the hotel where she was staying were quickly captivated by the delicate witchery of this flower-like caprice, and industriously set their wits to work to discover the true origin of the odor-which was being so expertly carried out.

Madam, evidently determined to keep the pleasing secret all her own, was very shy in her confidences, so the nine-days' wonder finally died a natural death. One morning I received a summons from the French dame. When I reached her apartment I found madam's maid up to her elbows in lingerie.

"We are going away," said my friend, "but before we part I will, if you wish, confide to you the perfume mystery, which," with a little laugh, "seems to have excited a good deal of curiosity. Here it is."

I must confess to a feeling of disappointment as I gazed upon the exterior of a big Saratoga that looked as if it might have been around of old, so travel-stained and labeled were its sides. But its prosaicness became a matter of trifling importance when with the lifting of the top a faint but subtle fragrance floated out into the room. In a moment the atmosphere of the apartment was violet-laden. Tray and bonnet-box, side-pockets and parasol case, in truth not a square inch of the leather-covered trunk but had been supplied with a padding, through which was scattered the rarest of violet powder, together with a sprinkling of the always delicious Florentine orris.

Thanks to myself, here is a capital idea, and I went straight to my room to make perfume paddings for myself, and I never fold away for future use a dainty gingham or a crisp organdy in my own violet-lined trunk, that I do not regard the setting up of the same as a positive inspiration.

There is nothing very troublesome about the operation. You simply need a few yards of violet-tinted cheese cloth, white, if you prefer, a bundle of cotton batting, a pound of orris and violet powder—well, just as much as you can afford, the more the better—and a trunk that has outlived its usefulness as a traveling companion. With a tape measure you secure a double length and breadth of bottom and sides, allowing the sides to be covered only to the tray. Each compartment of the tray also, and the cover as well for beauty's sake, must be wadded in order to carry out perfectly the sweetness of the idea.

After the cheese cloth has been measured off and cut, you lay it on a flat surface, and over one-half of this piece arrange a light wadding, using the other half to cover the wadding. With a tape measure you secure a double length and breadth of bottom and sides, allowing the sides to be covered only to the tray. Each compartment of the tray also, and the cover as well for beauty's sake, must be wadded in order to carry out perfectly the sweetness of the idea.

After the cheese cloth has been measured off and cut, you lay it on a flat surface, and over one-half of this piece arrange a light wadding, using the other half to cover the wadding. With a tape measure you secure a double length and breadth of bottom and sides, allowing the sides to be covered only to the tray. Each compartment of the tray also, and the cover as well for beauty's sake, must be wadded in order to carry out perfectly the sweetness of the idea.

BEAUTY IS DUTY.

How to Make a Pretty Picture of Yourself.

Good Poses for Stout People and Hints on Making the Very Best of One's Good Points—How to Manage the Hair and Hands.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

New York, June 10.—It is not always that photograph galleries are supplied with real artists and all the paraphernalia for taking beauty pictures, so it is a good thing to know something about the matter one's self. One likes so well to be able to give a graceful picture to one's friends. Let it be taken with every possible advantage in favor of the sitter. Remember that the picture which seems to "flatter" is only a picture taken in the best pose, and in the best light. "Flattery" by photography is impossible. But distortion is easily accomplished.

When you are going to be photographed, if your eyes are strong, select a bright, sunny day. The picture will take in an instant and will be very clear cut. On such a day the eyes are always directed a little upward while the light falls full and becomingly upon the face. But many people cannot take good pictures on sunny days. The sun blinds them. They wink and blink until a poor likeness with a strained expression is the result. People with not strong eyes should select a medium day; though they have to sit a little longer on such a day, the picture is better when taken.

It is said that Mrs. Lamont, for instance, who is really a very pretty woman, always takes a poor picture, because she cannot open her eyes wide in bright sunlight. And, on dark days, when she has to sit a full minute, her mouth, as she says, "gets to twitching."

NOW THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND MRS. CLEVELAND DRESS FOR PICTURES.

Mrs. Cleveland takes an excellent picture. If she were a professional beauty she could be no handsomer in the photographs and lithographs of her which are scattered broadcast. She is young in

expression and has that full, graceful contour of cheek which always takes well. Then, Mrs. Cleveland understands well the secret of taking a pretty picture. She never wears jewelry when she is going to be photographed. She seldom dresses her neck high enough to destroy the graceful line of her chin, and she never wears a dress fine enough to detract from the beauty of her face. Dressing for a photograph is very important. A tight, stiff dress should never be chosen, and the best black silk" so often selected for the gown in which to be photographed is the most unbecoming gown in the world when it is reproduced and framed.

The photograph dress should be very easy. A year-old summer silk or a dress of crepe cloth is good. The less

trimming the better, and the sleeves should not be tight enough to give the hands that swollen appearance so often produced by the deep, tight cuffs. The neck is best cut away a little to show the throat, and the hair should be dressed without daggers or pins of any kind to attract attention before one sees the woman herself.

Mrs. Cleveland, who is really the "show patron" of the picture galleries, has decided that, of her many photographs, the one with the neck cut round, with a deep chiffon ruffle around the neck, is the best. She is so pleased with this one, in which she is simply dressed, that she has directed her photographer to have 300 finished up without the name, "Mrs. Grover Cleveland," underneath, so that she may write her autograph there and send the pictures to her friends.

Never, when dressing for a picture, wear anything which is in the extreme of style. The fashions will change next year. And then the new pretty picture will be queer because of the dress. The same is true of hats. Do not wear a hat at all when it is a small bonnet with flat trimmings, or the ever-fashionable sailor hat.

The Princess of Wales, who is one of the most photographed women in the world, realizes this fact of plain dressing; and the photographs taken of her years ago are as fashionable in style now as they ever were. Particularly was this true of the hats and gowns which she wore in her photographs of a year ago, when in mourning for the Duke of Clarence. Her crepe bonnets were small and set well back on her



Pose for hand and face (Lillian Russell.)

head, when she posed for her semi-annual set of pictures, and her dress was plain and not too heavily somber.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE HANDS.

The hands in a picture rarely take well. They are usually pressed against a table, or the back of a chair, and so appear shapeless, or they are placed badly. Folding the hands over the stomach is a popular pose; but it is a very bad one. And, indeed, any position at all is bad for the hands which brings them forward so that they appear big in the picture. The nearer the object is to the camera the bigger it grows in the picture.

So take care that the hands are placed a little back and that the feet are not brought prominently forward. The nearer a young society matron who boasts of her prowess as a walker, dropped into a photographer's one day to be taken in a new pedestrian suit, as she called her natty street costume. "And I wish to show these fine, double-soled shoes," said she, "for I consider them the best part of my outfit."

"But, madame," reasoned the photographer, "if I take your feet extended in that way, they will appear—er—large."

"Oh no," replied the woman. And so the photographer took the picture. But when they were sent home the daintily crossed feet loomed up in the foreground of the picture in such awful proportions that the young matron kept the pictures away in her darkest closet, just as Mrs. Mackay has kept Meissonier's famous painting of herself put away, because the hands were too big in the foreground.

Lillian Russell understands the art of holding her hands photographed well. She is one of the few public people who ever have their hands photographed without gloves upon them. She always poses her hands by themselves, so to speak, and curls the fingers into the prettiest possible shapes. In one of her pictures, recently taken, she has violated the unwritten law laid down by Mrs. John Sherwood "that the hands should never be placed next the face," and she has succeeded in getting a beautiful picture without.

But the secret of the pose of the hand, if it were pressed against the face, both would suffer from the contact. Any color takes better than white. Even black is preferable, though the various shades of brown and brown are best of all. White throws few shadows and is very stiff and trying, if brought next to the face.

HINTS FOR CHILDREN'S PICTURES.

For children, the little dotted gowns of French muslin, or soft silk, fall the most gracefully, and, dressed thus simply, a child falls into easy attitudes naturally. Little Frances Cleveland Lamont, recently taken, in a gown of pink silk and taking the first steps of a minuet, in the pictures which Mrs. Lamont says are best ever taken of her youngest daughter.

And another very graceful child's picture is that of Baby Fife, Lady Alexander, taken when one tiny foot extended, as she dances upon a sofa pillow with the folds of a soft silk Mother Hubbard clinging to her.

Boys look best in pictures when they are engaged at something. They seem more lifelike that way. They forget the awkwardness of hand and foot which pervades them when they stand dressed in a Sunday suit before a camera. And the expression is sure to be better.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett had several pictures of her boys taken, outstretched upon a fur rug, with their dogs around them. And the picture she has selected for her new boys' lodging-house in London, erected in memory of her dead son, shows him the original of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," with his hands upon the head of a great mastiff.

RIBBONS AND JEWELRY.

Velvet always takes well. It leaves a peculiar softness, which can be almost felt in the picture.

Ribbons are less fortunate, for they "fly" a little, and so are reproduced much too large.

Ornaments on the hair, unless taken for fancy dress, are too conspicuous to be pleasing, and jewelry, deprived of its natural luster, is so uninteresting that it might better be left off. It is often ridiculous, and even displeasing.

"What is that lump upon my ear?" indignantly demanded a pretty girl of her photographer, as she stood studying her "proofs."

"That lump?" Why, that is your ear diamond screw earrings," stammered

the photographer. "They always take that way, but we never say anything—any more."

HOW STOUT PEOPLE SHOULD DRESS AND POSE.

Stout people are at a disadvantage in a picture. The pretty lines of the shoulder and neck are lost, and there is too often a choky, stuffed look, where there need only be grace. To remedy this, the throat should be dressed high and the hands should be placed anywhere but near the bust or stomach. Dull goods produce the effect of silliness—velvets or plushes should not be worn, as they are too bulky. With hair dressed high and a rather low corage, with lace veiling the neck and no ornaments of flowers or jewels, a stout woman can take as graceful a picture as either she or her friends desire.

A fine example of stoutness and grace in a picture are the likenesses of no less a personage than Queen Victoria.

The last time Miss Georgia Cayvan visited her photographer she hit upon a happy pose for a plump young woman. Seating herself in a narrow-backed chair, she turned her head back a little in profile, and smiled into the face of the camera as if she were speaking to a friend.

"That is the secret of the good photos the actresses take," said one of the best photographers in the world. "They easily imagine people are really looking at them."

When Miss Herbert, daughter of Secretary Herbert, went to have her picture taken to be put in a group of Cabinet ladies, the artist posed her smiling into the heart of a rose, and the picture fell far short of doing justice to Miss Herbert's classic face. The eyes were lost in their downward gaze, and the nose, which would have been a joy in profile, was unappreciated.

HOW TO MANAGE THE HAIR.

One can hardly dress the hair too loosely for a picture. Mary Anderson used to say that she arranged her hair as carefully as if for a dinner party, and then went to work and let it down again. By which she meant that she loosened it until it was fluffy around the head, forming a rich setting for the face.

Many photographers insist upon touching the front hair with powder to bring out the high lights," and they beg that a bit of lamp black may be used upon the eyebrows "just to shade the eyes becomingly."

Mrs. Harrison's spirit rebelled against these improvements, and so in many of her pictures the delicate tones of her hair and eyes were faded when seen after the camera had done its work for them.

Miss Winnie Davis, "the daughter of the Confederacy," has suffered a camera martyrdom in her efforts to supply all her friends with the pictures they craved. Wrapped in her father's flag, she was posed as "the daughter of the Confederacy," and she has gladdened the old South by giving herself up to be taken in all sorts of military attitudes. She has a fine figure, and obeys the artistic instincts of photography by showing her form as well as her face.

HOW TO CONCEAL BLEMISHES.

It is easy, in a picture, to conceal any blemishes that may exist in life. An obnoxious mole, too prominent for a beauty spot, may be covered with wax and powdered over. A light veiling may be draped over scars and bruises.

One of the most famous beauties that ever lived, the Empress Louise, mother of the old Kaiser Wilhelm, had a frightful scar upon her neck just under the

ear. And to hide it she always drew a quantity of white tulle veiling across her graceful throat and over the afflicted side of her head. The effect was very lovely, and today would be the "Empress" picture for an ideal head, unconscious that the gauzy drape conceals an ugly wound.

The woman who is going to be photographed would do well to study effect before she poses. A light veiling, if her nose is prominent she should insist on bending the head a little back to take the nose out of prominence. And if she sighs for more nose she need only incline her head as if she were admitting a bouquet. But she must not look down.

There is a funny little thing about Mrs. Cleveland—everything is Mrs. Cleveland now—which is not known at all. When she first went to the White House she knew very little at all about being photographed, and her pictures as a bride were very ordinary. One of them showed her in a sailor hat with three rows of puffing around the crown and the brim tilted forward, in school girl mode, even her eyebrows. Of course, the picture was old-fashioned before the first series of Washington dinners had been digested. And mean-while Mrs. Cleveland studied the art of taking a pretty picture.

The old picture is still in existence, but Mrs. Cleveland will not allow the public to see them.

AUGUSTA PRESCOTT.

CANDIED ROSE LEAVES.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

Any woman can make these table and boudoir dainties at home in June if she has a rosebush at her door, as most women do.

Save a quantity of perfect petals from roses which you know have not had any bellobore or anything poisonous on them. Spread them on clean brown paper in a light room for two hours.

Add half a pint of water to half a pound of granulated sugar, boil together until the syrup spins a thread. Then take it from the fire and set it in a pan of cold water. When cool beat rapidly until partly crystallized. Then drop in a few petals at a time, and with wire tongs take them out and lay them on oiled paper to get hard. Separate them with a fork or a penknife or a wire. There are many elaborate methods of candying rose leaves, which call for a deal of slow, minute painstaking, but the little perfumed sweets are just as good made this way. Many making them at home without knowledge have failed because they have simply dipped the petals in hot syrup and dried them. The syrup must be cooled, and the petals until the crystallization has well set in.

CARRIE ASHTON.

## "BULOW'S MARIE."

The Famous Newswoman of Berlin and Her Methods.

Marie's Booth and Its Patrons—How She Came by Her Name—"Of Course I Know Hans!"—A Queer Character.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

One of the most popular and most interesting women in Berlin keeps a news-booth and soda-fountain.

There are hundreds of such news-booths throughout Berlin, presided over by women of varying ages, but this particular one is close by the Pots









## Great Sale of Men's Spring Suits.

Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$11, \$10.50 and \$10, of stylish and durable materials, now \$7.45

Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$12.50 and \$12, Oregon and California Cassimeres, now \$8.45

Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$15, \$14 and \$13—these are single-breasted Suits and Cutaway Frock Suits, made of all the new and fashionable materials—now \$10.75

Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$17, \$16 and \$15—these are single-breasted Suits, in the latest shapes of Frock and Sack styles, and can be worn with pride and satisfaction, now \$12.00



Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$15, \$14 and \$13, of imported materials, in single and double-breasted Suits and Cutaways, now \$13.50

Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$22.50, \$21 and \$20, in Prince Albert, single and double-breasted Suits and Cutaway Frock styles; materials, imported French Worsteds, English Clays, of all colorings, perfect fit and faultlessly made, now \$15.00

Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$25, \$24 and \$23, of all the different materials for dress, for which your tailor will charge no less than \$35 to \$40, now \$18.00

Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$25, \$24 and \$23, of all the different materials for dress, for which your tailor will charge no less than \$35 to \$40, now \$18.00

Men's Suits that were made to sell at \$25, \$24 and \$23, of all the different materials for dress, for which your tailor will charge no less than \$35 to \$40, now \$18.00

128 to 134 North Spring Street.

# Jacoby Brothers

Leading Clothiers and Shoers

## Our Great Unloading Sale

WIDE-AWAKE purchasers will watch their opportunities, and opportunities will occur every day, hour and minute this month. Since the commencement of our Unloading Sale our business has doubled and trebled—yet our stock is so immense at this far-advanced stage of the season that we will continue the slashing and slaughter of prices during this week.



## Unloading Boys' Suits!

Boys' Short Pants Suits, that were \$2, now \$1.25.

Boys' Short Pants Suits, that were \$3, now \$1.95.

Boys' Short Pants Suits, that were \$4, now \$2.45.

Boys' Short Pants Suits, that were \$5, now \$3.95.

Boys' Short Pants Suits, that were \$6, now \$4.75.

Boys' Short Pants Suits, that were \$7, now \$4.95.

Boys' Short Pants Suits, that were \$7.50, now \$5.95.



## Furnishing Drives!

Men's bleached or brown drill Drawers, elastic anklets, made to sell for \$50, now 25c

Men's Balbriggan Underwear in all the plain shades, made to sell at \$1.50 a suit, now 35c EACH

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, double reinforced front and back, 4-ply linen bosoms, made to sell at 50c each, now 33c

Men's full-size Night Robes from Wamsutta muslin, made to sell for 75c, now 45c

Men's Stanley Madras Shirts, laundered collars and cuffs, soft bosoms, in all the latest spring colorings, made to sell at \$1.25, now 75c

Men's Stanley Madras Shirts, laundered collars and cuffs, soft bosoms, in all the latest spring colorings, made to sell at \$1.25, now 75c

Men's Stanley Madras Shirts, laundered collars and cuffs, soft bosoms, in all the latest spring colorings, made to sell at \$1.25, now 75c



## Great Sale OF Straw Hats

Men's Straw Hats, worth 75c, now 35c.

Men's Straw Hats, worth \$1.00, now 45c.

Men's Straw Hats, worth \$1.75, now 75c.

Men's Straw Hats, worth \$1.50, now \$1.

Men's Straw Hats, worth \$1.75, now \$1.25.

Men's Straw Hats, worth \$2, now \$1.50.

Men's Straw Hats, worth \$2.50, now \$1.75.

Men's Straw Hats, worth \$3, now \$2.

## GREAT SALE OF SHOES!



Ladies' Flexible Black Dongola Oxfords in all the different toes and widths, which were made to sell at \$2.25 and \$2.00, now \$1.50

Ladies' Flexible Tan Goat Oxfords, tips to match, in the latest toes and made on fashionable lasts, made to sell at 2.25 and \$2, now \$1.50

Ladies' Flexible, Tan Russia Oxfords, with tips to match, all widths and sizes, made to sell for \$2.25 and \$2, now \$1.50

Ladies' Flexible White Canvas Oxfords, white kid trimmed and tips to match, made to sell for \$2.25 and \$2, now \$1.50

Ladies' hand-turned Black Dongola Oxfords, artistically designed tips and latest styles, which were made to sell at \$2.50, now \$1.75

Ladies' hand-turned black, gray and brown undressed Kid Oxfords, in all the latest lasts, that were made to sell at \$3, now \$2.00

Ladies' hand-turned black Dongola Oxfords, with all the latest tips, in all widths and sizes, made by the celebrated makers, George E. Barnard and Curtis & Wheeler, made to sell at \$3.50, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50

Ladies' hand-made, cloth top, Dongola Button Shoes, made by the Utica Shoe Co., all sizes, styles and widths, made to sell at \$3.25 and \$3, now \$2.50



## SOCIETY

The coming week promises gayeties sufficient to keep even the tardiest follower around the social wheel in a whirl. Weddings and college commencements are apt to make June the charming season of the twelve months. There's nothing half so sweet in life as youth, whether in tulle and orange flowers, or in a graduating gown, and even prosaic graybeards have been waiting a year for the chance that the next fortnight will offer to bestow congratulations and good wishes.

**WEDDINGS.**  
An attractive wedding took place Wednesday evening in the beautiful little church at Humphreys, in Soledad Canyon, when Miss Fanny A. Mitchell, daughter of Hon. T. F. Mitchell, was united in marriage to Samuel E. Hiette of Fresno. The bride was a fair picture, in cream silk crepe, and as her entire life has been passed in the Soledad she has hosts of friends, whose wishes for happiness attend her future. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Wolf of San Fernando, after which a wedding supper was served, and enjoyed by a large number of friends. The festivities closed with dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Hiette will remain a week at the home of the bride's father, after which they will visit the World's Fair, returning to Fresno to reside.

A pretty home wedding took place last Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. E. R. Bishop, No. 265 Henrietta court, Pasadena, the contracting parties being Mrs. Bishop's only daughter, Miss Adella, and J. F. Mullin. The house was beautifully decorated with young friends of the bride, huge branches of asparagus, fern, sweet pea and magnolia and La France roses occupying prominent places. At the appointed hour Mrs. Porterfield played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and the bride party entered, little Lucille Webster leading and strutting the pathway with flowers. Following were the bride and groom, who took their positions under a canopy, in the center of which was the appropriate Cupid's dart, composed of pink and white carnations. After the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Dr. Phelps, the many friends present offered congratulations, and dainty refreshments, consisting of ices, cakes and lemonade, were served. The bride was attired in a gown of cream white bengaline, with trimmings of pearl passementerie and lace, and wore at her throat an exquisite diamond brooch, the gift of the groom. She carried a bouquet of fragrant jessamine. Among the most notable of many costly gifts was a solid silver tea set from the bride's mother, a silver ice pitcher and goblet, and a set of silver knives, forks and spoons from her brothers. The happy couple left immediately for Los Angeles and Santa Barbara. On their return they intend

making Los Angeles their home. Mr. Mullin being in the employ of the Blinn Lumber Company of this city.

Miss Mattie M. Mephram, eldest daughter of Mrs. Martin E. Mephram, was united in marriage to Albert H. Snider on Thursday last, at 2:30 p.m., Rev. Dr. Campbell officiating. The ceremony took place at the future home of the young couple, No. 826 Cleveland street. The large double parlors were beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, a horse shoe of pink and sweet peas attracting particular attention. Refreshments were served in the dining-room, and after an enjoyable feast, general congratulations and much merriment the newly-wedded couple left by the 4 o'clock train for San Diego. The honeymoon trip will extend into Old Mexico. The bride and groom were the recipients of many handsome presents from a large circle of friends. The groom's gift to the bride was a house and lot, the house newly furnished throughout. Miss Tillie Mephram, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and George Miller was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Snider will be at home to their friends after their return from Mexico, which will probably be in about two weeks. Among those participating in the festivities were: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Egan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mullally, Mrs. Emil Nimmer, Mrs. Clara Snider, Mrs. Martha E. Mephram, Mrs. Mary Howard, Misses Tillie Mephram, Maud Sigler, Annie and Ross Pirsch, Fanny Mephram, George Miller, Albert H. Mephram, C. H. Mephram, James Mephram, Albert H. Snider, Bennie Howard and J. T. Tracy.

**COMING WEDDINGS.**  
Society is on the qui vive over the approaching marriage of Miss Silent, daughter of Judge Silent of Adams street, and Frank Thomas of this city. The happy event will be celebrated on Wednesday at 12:30 m., by a choral wedding at St. John's Episcopal Church.

Another fashionable wedding is to take place at the same church a week later, in the evening, between two young people prominent in society.  
**CHARMING MUSICAL.**  
A charming musical was given at the elegant Carhart home at Burbank on Thursday last, about forty guests being present. After an amusing play in the dance hall by Miss Helen Carhart, Master Carhart and little Ethel Lockhart, the company adjourned to the drawing-room, where the musical programme was rendered by the Eolian Quartette, Mr. and Miss Gottschalk of St. Louis, Miss Knickerbocker and Mr. Francisco. Mr. Louie Gottschalk was later prevailed upon to give some selections from his new opera, which he soon goes East to produce. Both the songs sung by Miss Gottschalk and Mrs. Owens were composed by this talented young man, and with his accompaniment the ladies did full justice to the beautiful compositions. Mr. Burdett and Miss Knickerbocker in their solos left nothing to be desired but to have them repeated. Miss Gottschalk is a new singer lately come among us, but she won many warm admirers by voice and manner. As is always the case, it was a treat to hear Mr. Francisco's violin solo, and with his sister's careful accompaniment, violin and piano seemed one instrument. Mr. Bartlett as master of ceremonies was the right man in the right place, and he has reason to feel proud of his Eolian Quartette, composed of Mrs. Burdett, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Owens and Miss Lockhart. They opened the concert with one of Dudley Buck's concert waltzes, and after singing twice more showed their versatility

by closing with "Dinah Doe," which they sang with true darkey ring. At the close of the programme the guests were served with refreshments in the dining-room and down the long hall. A wealth of flowers and ferns over the entire house added to its fairylike appearance.

Until train time the guests were busily engaged in examining the unique curios and bric-a-brac which every apartment of this grand house of more than half a hundred rooms contains.

**GUITAR CLUB CONCERT.**  
At Y.M.C.A. Auditorium on Saturday evening next Prof. M. S. Arevalo and his guitar club will appear in concert, affording a treat to music lovers. Prof. Arevalo, whose compositions are of high order, has arranged five fine harmonies for the guitar, which will be presented on that occasion. He will also be assisted by Miss Bertha Roth, soprano; Mrs. J. B. Brown, contralto; Mrs. M. De Los Reyes Prescott, mezzo; Mrs. Pearl W. Severance, zither soloist, and others.

**AFTERNOON OF SONG.**  
About thirty-six ladies, pupils of Mme. Josef Rubo, assembled last Friday afternoon at her home, No. 1246 Trenton street, to close a very successful winter term of vocal study by an informal afternoon of song. After an interesting programme had been rendered, refreshments were served, and Mme. Rubo, at the request of her pupils, sang several songs in finished style. The programme was as follows:  
Aria from Traviata (Verdi)—Mrs. Emma Schnabel.  
"Hedgerose" (Schubert)—Miss Jessie Marble.  
Aria from Fanciulla (Donizetti)—Mrs. Ada Stocker.  
"Star of My Heart" (Denza)—Miss Kittie Longton.  
"Calvary" (Rodney)—Mrs. Ada Long.  
"Winter Lullaby" (De Koven)—Miss Donnell.  
Aria from Marriage of Figaro (Mozart)—Mrs. Anna Brandt.  
"Day Dreams" (Strelecky)—Miss Margaret Henn.  
"My Redeemer and My Lord" (Dudley Buck)—Miss Nash.  
"In the Eventide" (Strelecky)—Miss Jennie Brunner.  
"Because of Thee" (Tours)—Miss Mabel Ryland.  
"Sogni" (Schira)—Mrs. Celia Fircher.  
A recherche card party was given Thursday evening at the residence of Dr. Cochran, No. 227 Olive street, by Mrs. Wilbur Wells-Flagg, who, as hostess, made the evening a delightful and entertaining one, and an occasion long to be remembered. At the close of card playing, refreshments were served, and handsome prizes distributed to the fortunate winners. Among those present were Mrs. McIntosh, Merrill, Wilmer, Parsons and Simpson, Misses May Morrow, Genevieve Marx, Mills, Hetherington, Olga Marx and others, and Messrs. Harry Merriam, McIntosh, Simpson, Merrill, Sinsbaugh, Dr. Cochran and Harry Heffner.

**MUSIC FOR HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS.**  
A musical was given at the High School on Friday afternoon at which two violin solos were rendered by Prof. Lowinsky. Mrs. Minnie Hance-Owens sang "Forbidden Music." Mrs. Van Zandt sang "Lullaby," and Mrs. M. E. Auer sang "Perplexity." Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Lowinsky and Miss Douglas were the accompanists.  
The students evinced great interest in each performance, and bestowed the closest attention throughout. Every number was heartily enjoyed, and some of them twice.  
The object of this musical, and of others, that are planned for next year, is to place before the students a graphic model in various lines of musical execution, and at the same time, to arouse an

ambition for improvement in that direction—effects that cannot be so well accomplished in the classroom.

It is hoped by such means to eradicate the too general impression that musical instruction in the public schools is a perfunctory performance intended merely to fulfill the letter of the State law, and to create in its place an actual appreciation and taste for musical culture.

**UNIVERSITY RECITAL.**  
The educational department of the University of Southern California gave a recital under the direction of Prof. H. W. Cummings on Friday evening, June 18, in the college chapel.

The music by Miss Rogers, Miss Dillard and Prof. Bacon was of a high order.

The first part of the programme was rendered by three children, the younger part of the class—Georgie Holly, Mildred Hannas and Master Gildes.

The second part of the programme was as follows: Maurice Walton, in "Shamus O'Brien," gave the Irish brogue to perfection; Miss Frances Bristor presented Longfellow's "Famine" in a remarkably dramatic style, calling forth enthusiastic applause from the audience; Roy Cogswell personated the Italian guide in Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad" in such a natural manner that the audience was convulsed with laughter; Miss Minerva Cook gave a very unique recitation with piano accompaniment; the "Subscription List," by Mrs. Clyde Morrie, was rendered in a delightful conversational style, completely captivating the audience; the reading of "The Polish Boy" by Miss Lu Davis was most thrilling, verging from the pathetic to the dramatic; John Gray appeared in full Roman toga, personating both "Cassius" and "Brutus," his deep, strong bass voice being remarkably adapted to the selection given; Miss Mabel Bristor, in her usual happy style, gave a pleasing sketch.

The programme, as a whole, reflects great credit upon the young professor, H. W. Cummings, who has labored so hard the past year to make this department of the college a success.

**BOYS' BRIGADE ENTERTAINMENT.**  
A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the Boys' Brigade at the First Congregational Church at their second annual exhibition drill and entertainment in the auditorium of the church on Friday evening. The boys did abundant credit to their captain, Curtis D. Wilson, who is a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy and an accomplished drillmaster. They went through the manual of arms, the silent drill, the marching and the callisthenic drill with marvelous precision. The absurdities of the awkward squad were most mirth-provoking.

The programme was ushered in by a capital selection from the Boys' Brigade Band, consisting of twenty-five pieces. Variety was given to the entertainment by two humorous recitations from Prof. Hough and by three members from the Boys' Brigade Harmonica Club, and a most charmingly ludicrous song, "They Grated Him into the Army," rendered by Miss Kendall in the costume of a venerable widow, assisted by a chorus and orchestra of boys.

**NOTES AND PERSONALS.**  
The Rosebud Social Club held an enjoyable entertainment last Thursday evening at Good Templars' Hall. The attendance was large, and the songs, dances and recitations delighted all present and received numerous encores. Mrs. Jesse Greer and little daughter Effie came down from Oakland on Wednesday on a short visit at the home of Mrs. Greer's father-in-law, A. G. Greer, No. 1848 Georgia bell street.

Miss Carrie Conger, teacher of piano forte at Belmont Hall for two years past, took the Santa Fe limited train last night for Chicago and the East to spend the summer vacation.

Miss Adelaide R. Hase returned yesterday from a six weeks' trip to Milwaukee and Chicago. She enjoyed the fair, and regards it as a great education, but regrets that from its too crowded surroundings the California building does not stand out in those imposing dimensions which it should exhibit, from the nature of its construction. Properly placed, it would be a great ornament among almost bewildering ornaments. Miss Hase had good-bye to Miss Freeman, the Times correspondent, on Monday morning last, at her headquarters with the Wells-Fargo people in the California building. Miss Freeman is in excellent health and brilliant spirits, and entirely absorbed in her profession and literary privileges.

Mrs. J. M. Ballard and daughter, Miss Nettie, left Friday for the World's Fair, to remain about two months.

Mrs. H. A. Bond sailed yesterday, per steamer City of New York, for Southampton. During her stay she will visit different parts of England and the continent.

**NOTICE.**

The Steamer Minocla, Capt. Pillsbury, from New York, is now discharging at Port Los Angeles wharf. Consignees will please call at freight depot of Southern Pacific Railroad Co., pay freight, present bills of lading and receive orders for goods and remove same promptly. SIMON REEBE, consignee.

"CREAM PUFF" Self-Raising Flour.

PAPER-HANGERS! You can buy at cost at Eckstrom & Strassburg's closing-out sale.

LET Korn & Kantowitz make your clothes. 214 South Broadway.

VISITING CARDS engraved Langstadler, 214 West Second street Tel. 102.

"CREAM OF THE WEST," Minnesota patent flour at H. Jerns's.



Certainly, the world's full of absurdities which are bound to be blown up sooner or later. The absurd idea that can possibly be entertained is that our shirts can be made in quality or price. The goods are made to be worn, and they wear so well that nothing suits so well as our shirts. The style is as thoroughly up to date as this morning's paper, the material is genuine and durable, and the make is thorough, painstaking and complete. We are offering Negligee Shirts, etc., this week. See our window display of Negligee Shirts.

**CARTER & MACHIN.**  
Successors to CARTER & ALLEN, 106 S. Spring, and MACHIN, the Shirt Maker, 235 S. Spring st.

## Mexican Catarrh Cure

HAS NO EQUAL.

Guaranteed to Cure All Catarrh!

This remedy is not a new article to our citizens, but is old and well tried. It has been used with the most favorable results by many people of this city and vicinity, to all of whom we refer as to its merits. Below are a few references in Los Angeles:

J. J. Mahoney, J. A. Russ, W. B. Helcom, J. M. Tryon, J. G. Zobelein, Mrs. L. Humphrey, J. D. Tracy, Miss K. Brown, Mrs. A. Reshaw, C. McKeeby, T. B. Dean, Henry Martz, W. F. Mason, W. S. Austin, A. W. Vinson, Mrs. F. E. Phillips, Santa Barbara—Mayor E. W. Gaty, G. S. Oliver, F. Moir, W. H. Norway and many others.

For the Genuine MEXICAN CATARRH CURE call on or address

W. S. HALL, 230 1/2 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Office Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6.

## DR. HONG SOI, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.



317 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

## BURNISHINE!

The Most Marvelous











## HOMING PIGEONS.

## The Great Tournament Coming On.

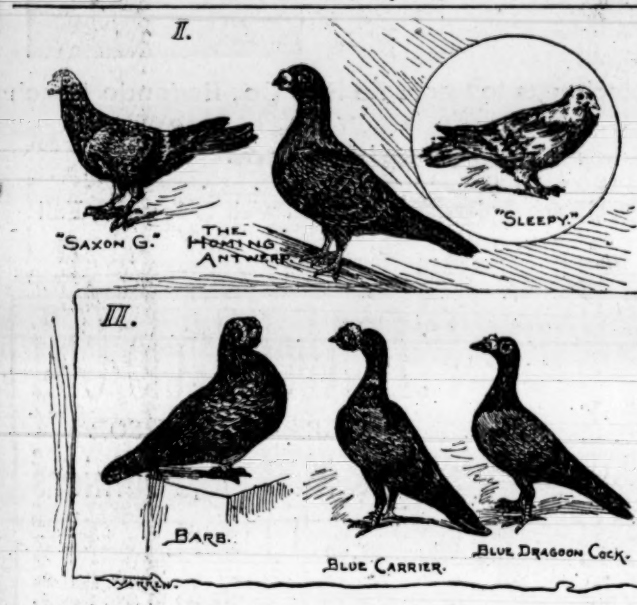
To Be Held in Connection With the Columbian Exposition.

Anecdotes of the Practical Use of These Famous Birds.

And Their Adaptability to Sporting Purposes—Characteristics of the Carrier Pigeons, and How They are Trained.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

New York, June 3.—This is a notable year in the history of homing pigeons in the United States, by reason of the long-distance competitive flights to be made from the Chicago Exposition grounds to various parts of the country. For some weeks the birds belonging to members of the various clubs have been exercising their wings in the regular annual races of 100, 200, 300, 400 and 500 miles. These races, although annual fixtures, this year serve as preparatory tests; that is, the birds making best records in the annual races will be the ones to fly from Chicago, in consequence of this all the races from points located as near as may be on an air line from the lofts of the homing fanciers to Chicago, and are chosen in each case with reference to the distances between them and the



1. Three homers. 2. Three breeds that are crossed to produce homing pigeons.

lofts. The flying stations of the Empire City Flying Club are: Hazleton, O. 100 miles; Cleveland, Pa., 200 miles; Mercer, Pa., 300 miles; Medina, Pa., 400 miles; and Napoleon, O., 500 miles. The stations chosen by the other clubs and fanciers are similarly placed with reference to Chicago and the location of the clubs. The date of the Chicago flights is to be determined upon the close of this series of races, which will close on June 17. The prizes to be awarded by the World's Columbian Commission are a medal and \$50 for each bird making the quickest flight of 200 miles in an air line from the exposition grounds; a medal and \$25 for birds making the second speediest return to these points; medals to all those whose birds reach Washington or vicinity in 72 hours, Philadelphia or vicinity in 75 hours, New York or vicinity in 78 hours, and Boston or vicinity in 85 hours. Special prizes are offered as follows: Medal and \$50 for bird making quickest flight of 500 miles in an air line from the exposition grounds; medal and \$25 for bird making quickest flight of 400 miles in an air line; medal and \$20 for bird making quickest flight of 300 miles in an air line; medal and \$15 for bird making quickest flight of 200 miles in an air line; medal and \$10 for bird making quickest flight of 100 miles in an air line; and medals to second and third birds making these shorter flights. The four cities mentioned are not to compete in these shorter flights.

Homing pigeons are frequently spoken of and written about as carrier pigeons. This is not correct; the carrier pigeon is now kept only for show. There is some difference of statement as to who introduced homing pigeons into America. Francis Whitley of Newark, N. J., who has a very large loft here, and that he introduced them in 1872. It is not my purpose to settle this important question. It is certain that the sport of flying homing pigeons has now reached very large proportions in the United States. Most homing fanciers belong to homing clubs, and the clubs are united in two central bodies, the American Federation of Homing Clubs and the League of American Homing Clubs. The American Federation has its headquarters in Philadelphia, and is the older body. L. W. Spangeli of Brooklyn is the president; P. Pepin of Elizabeth, first vice-president; and C. H. Jones of Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer. T. F. Goldman of Brooklyn is president of the League of American Homing Clubs, C. H. Gale of Detroit, first vice-president, and H. E. Lonsdale of Washington, secretary and treasurer. It is whispered that a movement is on foot for a consolidation of these two bodies, and most pigeon fanciers hope that it will succeed. It would be perhaps unjust to say that such thorough sportsmen as homing fanciers must be ever at enmity with each other; but it is true that the existence of two central bodies to which homing clubs may owe allegiance is not productive of that harmonious cooperation which is above all things to be desired.

## AMERICAN PIGEON FANCIERS.

The lofts of homing fanciers are now pretty well scattered over the northern half of the country, although there are many more in the East than in the West. The names of Henry Wagner, J. C. Harris and John Hicks of Boston; John Shepard, James A. Stovel and F. Prinz of Philadelphia; G. E. Hook of New Bedford, Mass.; Samuel Wallace and H. V. Lonsdale of Washington, D. C.; H. Burns and Charles Parkinson of Detroit; George H. Rowland of Newark, Alfred E. Cordova, Joseph H. Newson and S. von Moers of New York; E. L. Morten of Conrad Mar and William Bennett of

Newark, N. J.; Theodore P. Green of Woodbury, N. J.; R. G. Fableton and R. W. McGowan of Milwaukee are among those that have been associated with this sport for many years, and while much credit is doubtless due to others who have promoted long and swift flying, these should certainly be mentioned in any article on the homing pigeon.

One hundred years ago pigeons were regularly employed in England by commercial men and others to carry messages and for record flying. It is likely that the old carriers, dragoons and horsemen were used as message carriers. Pigeons had been so employed in all parts of the old world from time immemorial. Belgium then, as now, devoted most attention to the flying pigeon, and it is in that country that the superb birds once called Flying Antwerps, but now known as homing pigeons, were developed. This wonderful breed has been produced by the fusion of many strains, including the English dragoon, a Belgian pigeon called the smerie, which from its round head and occasional frills was probably of owl parentage; a round-headed high-flying bird called the coucouet, the bar and others. The homing pigeon was brought to a degree of perfection sufficient to drive all other breeds from the speed and distance-flying field about fifty years ago. The method of breeding, of course, to pair the best performers regardless of color or type. It follows, naturally, from such an admixture of breeds that there is much variation of type among the homers of the present. These characteristics, however, persist in all first-class flyers: the head is broad and well developed, the wattle is small, the breast and shoulders are deep and broad, and the hind part of the bird tapers gracefully.

HOW HOMING PIGEONS ARE OPERATED.

Most governments, including that of the United States, now keep birds in training for military purposes, and all readers of newspapers are familiar with the flights that have been made lately from our new warships to the shore, conveying tidings of the progress of trial trips. It has even been proposed in some quarters to keep lofts of birds regularly on the ships, and it has been imagined by those unfamiliar with the subject, that it would be possible to train the birds to find the ships to which they belonged, no matter where it might be located. Mr. Whitley, Mr. Goldman and other experts with whom I have talked, however, say that this is nonsense. The quality that renders the homing pigeon valuable as a flyer is his love for home and his wonderful memory. If he be liberated at any point, no matter how far removed from his home, he will find it. If the route from the place of liberation to the home loft be one with which the bird is entirely unacquainted, it is a question of chance as to when it will return, if ever. It is for this reason that fanciers, before allowing their birds to make long flights, test them with shorter flights in the same direction from home as the location of the "tossing" point for the longer journey. It is the common practice of the Chicago flights, as at Hamburg, Pa., ninety-eight miles away, the second Newport, 160 miles, then Cresson, Pa., then Steubenville, O., then Columbus, and after that, of course, Chicago. If you look at the map you will find that this route forms a curve, and is somewhat longer than that laid out by the members of the Empire City Flying Club, which is an air line. Mr. Whitley's reason for adopting the longer route to bring his birds, as far south as possible, is their flight without adding too greatly to the distance to be covered. In this way he will get better weather conditions than the straighter and more northerly course, and he knows that his birds, though the homing pigeon is a hardy bird, the swiftness of its flight is undoubtedly affected greatly by the weather. If it is too stormy the bird may seek shelter, and in that way may lose a good race.

When a homer is liberated in a strange place it will first rise to a considerable height and then fly in widening and rising circles until its keen eye catches some feature of the distant landscape. Then, as if by magic, it occurs the homeward flight begins at once, and is continued without cessation till home is reached or night, storm or hunger brings the bird to the ground. The homer's greatest enemies are hawks and not hawks, and it is through these agencies that many birds are lost. The most singular destruction of homers is reported by Theodore P. Green of Woodbury, N. J., who lost a number of record flyers that were being sent away by rail. In the train a cat was loose, and when the birds were hatched the mother raises the semi-liquid food to her mouth, and with her bill passes it to the gaping maws of the hungry brood. As the days progress and the birds become stronger, the food becomes harder, and by the time the young are strong enough to pick for themselves, the supply is exhausted. Sometimes, though this is usually when the mother bird is not strong, she will desert her young, but in such cases the birds usually adopt the deserted ones and nurse them with the same solicitude that she would her own.

Like all fancy pigeons, homers are afflicted with a variety of diseases. The most serious is that termed "going light," which is nothing more or less than consumption. When you notice your birds beginning to mope around in corners and failing to eat, you may make up your mind that they are "going light." Some fanciers give them cod liver oil, but pills made of papain, pepsin, pyro-phosphate of iron, quinine and extract of gentian, to be administered two or three times a day, are also highly recommended. Homers are likewise afflicted with "goiter" in the throat, or mouth, or on the wings. The canker looks like a bit of cheese, and is best treated by burning out with glycerine and carbolic acid. They are sometimes crop bound and are subject to all sorts of intestinal disorders, and should be treated as carefully as human beings, and treated promptly upon the faintest symptom of disease or weakness. The diet of homers is composed of corn, hemp seed and vetches, a small black bean imported from Belgium and Scotland, raw barley, etc. Washed sand, pounded oyster shells and salt mixed should always be accessible to birds whose health is desired.

When a fancier desires to get record for a bird, he notifies one of the central bodies, giving his own name, the number of the bird, the place from which the flight is to be made, and the distance to be covered. The bird is taken to the place of toss a specified time before the flight, and, if possible, a representative of some club is present when the bird is liberated and the time of tossing is telegraphed to the central body. Previous to the flight a metal strap with the number of the bird and date of flight has been fastened around the leg which does not bear the seamless band. Upon the arrival of the bird at home the strap is detached and sent to the nearest telegraph office, from which a message is dispatched, giving the number of the bird and whatever markings the metal bands may bear. An allowance of six minutes for every mile between the office and the home loft is made, and the messenger who carries the band to the telegraph office must run or walk. He may not use a street car or a carriage, nor can he ride a bicycle or a horse, and the message must be signed by the operator. There was a great commotion among homing fanciers some years ago because such a telegram was signed by the messenger who took the metal band to the telegraph office, and though the bird is said to be fast, however, it is not as fast as its competitors in the race.

Waterloo was fought. He arranged with an English officer to take some of his pigeons with him, and, as soon as the battle was over, liberate them, after having fastened to them messages telling how the tide had turned. This was done. Rothschild got the news away ahead of any one else and bought all the government securities he could lay hands on. These appreciated tremendously when the news became common property and added greatly to the Rothschild fortune.

In Belgium every one, rich or poor, high and low, priest and laborer, has his homing birds, and matches are regularly flown for prizes and for fun. On holidays and Sundays the air is filled with the whirr of wings, and sometimes special trains are run out to Antwerp for the purpose of taking homers to the flying points. One year the federation of Verviers shipped 50,000 birds to the races and distributed 1400 prizes. In this country the flying qualities of the homers are said to be second to none. Some years ago John Van Opstal established regular communication between his New York place of business and his farm near Fredericksburg, Va. Alfred E. Cordova, a New York banker, has told me that he has made a loss from a turn in the market one day while he was away fishing, the message to his broker being sent via his farm at North Branch, N. J. Mr. Cordova also arranged for regular messages by pigeon post to his office in New Jersey when he was away from business for a time, and found it a great convenience. In Cuba homers are regularly used to carry messages for a certain newspaper, and many other instances of their use in business and practical use in these practical days might be related.

THE HOMING PIGEON AS A MESSAGE CARRIER.

The use of pigeons as regular carriers of messages, of course, declined and almost ceased upon the introduction of the universal postal and telegraph service, but they have frequently been called into requisition during later years when for one cause or another neither mail nor telegraph could be used. Homing pigeons were found to be especially valuable in the Franco-Prussian war, when a regular pigeon post, which carried letters into the beleaguered capital was operated, the birds being sent out of the city by balloon and such other ways as opportunity offered. In some instances newspapers were photographed on a film of collodion or on fine paper, one inch or two in size. This was rolled up and placed in a small quill which was tied by the ends to the stem of one of the center feathers of the tail. Sometimes instead of photographing a newspaper, the messages to be desired to send into the besieged city were set up in type and the proof was photographed. In either case upon the arrival of the bird the rolled slip of paper or photograph was unrolled and deciphered by means of the microscope. The fees regularly charged were one franc a word, and amounted in some instances to as much as \$500 for the messages carried by one bird.

It is related that Baron Rothschild made a good deal of money by the judicious use of pigeons when the battle of

Waterloo was fought. He arranged with an English officer to take some of his pigeons with him, and, as soon as the battle was over, liberate them, after having fastened to them messages telling how the tide had turned. This was done. Rothschild got the news away ahead of any one else and bought all the government securities he could lay hands on. These appreciated tremendously when the news became common property and added greatly to the Rothschild fortune.

In Belgium every one, rich or poor, high and low, priest and laborer, has his homing birds, and matches are regularly flown for prizes and for fun. On holidays and Sundays the air is filled with the whirr of wings, and sometimes special trains are run out to Antwerp for the purpose of taking homers to the flying points. One year the federation of Verviers shipped 50,000 birds to the races and distributed 1400 prizes. In this country the flying qualities of the homers are said to be second to none. Some years ago John Van Opstal established regular communication between his New York place of business and his farm near Fredericksburg, Va. Alfred E. Cordova, a New York banker, has told me that he has made a loss from a turn in the market one day while he was away fishing, the message to his broker being sent via his farm at North Branch, N. J. Mr. Cordova also arranged for regular messages by pigeon post to his office in New Jersey when he was away from business for a time, and found it a great convenience. In Cuba homers are regularly used to carry messages for a certain newspaper, and many other instances of their use in business and practical use in these practical days might be related.

This technical violation of the rules caused an adverse decision to be made. In explanation of his mistake in signing the message himself, the messenger who bore the band said that when he got to the office the operator was in bed sound asleep. It was with difficulty that he was awakened, and he refused to sign the dispatch. But this was not considered sufficient, and the result was that the relations between certain fanciers became strained to the breaking point, and no reconciliation has yet taken place, or is likely to occur.

METHODS OF BREEDING AND TRAINING.

The homing pigeon is an interesting bird. More than any other fancy pigeon, he resembles the ordinary pigeon. If you desire to establish a loft of your own, the initial expense need not be more than \$50 or \$75. You will go to some reliable fancier and from him purchase a pair of homers for the sum of \$25 or \$30. You can build a loft that will do very well for \$25 more, and there you are. If you live where you have plenty of room the loft can be set in your back yard, and if you live in a city you may find it necessary to put it upon the roof of your house. In fact some of the most famous lofts in America are perched upon the flat roofs of city houses. If any of the birds you have bought are old ones, you will find it necessary to keep them in close confinement all their lives, for once liberated they will surely seek their own home and be lost to you forever, or until the former owner returns them to you. I was shown the other day in one of the largest lofts in the country, two or three birds which had been sold to some person who had liberated them after having clipped their feathers, thinking that they would for that reason be unable to reach their old homes. Of course, the man in whose loft the birds were would gladly return them to their rightful owner, but he has sold so many birds in the last few months that he cannot place these. The homer is not a very wild bird. In fact, he is tame and docile, and is caught only by its owner in the loft or by the aid of a specially contrived net.

The essential features of a loft are plenty of room, cleanliness, shelves for nesting, a bathing place furnished with running water, and "area" and "bob wires." The area has a hinged door opening into the loft on one side, and an opening protected by the "bob wires" which communicates with the outer air. The "bob wires" are so arranged that when the homer is in the loft he will swing inward and allow him to do so, but will not swing outward. This is to keep the bird that has just made a flight captive until he

he was a puppy, and this is how it happened.

One day Strip's master was very busy, helping the workmen to poke the electric wire along through the pipes which run under the streets. Strip sat there watching the men poking away with their long poles. Suddenly one of them exclaimed: "What a pity this little fellow couldn't help us!"

Strip's master, struck with the idea, looked at the dog, then at the hole; the pipe was quite large enough for the dog to get through.

"Well, we will try," he said, "and see whether we can make Strip understand what is wanted."

So he fastened the coil of wire to a rope, and he tied the rope to the dog's collar. Then he took him to the opening in the pavement. Strip wagged his tail intelligently, and started down into the opening, but I am sure he must have felt very much puzzled, and probably he was rather frightened, too, when he was put right inside any one could see nothing, but a long, narrow, dark passage stretching away to the right and to the left, with just the faintest glimmer of daylight showing at either end.

I don't know whether he sat down and howled or not, but I should not be surprised if he did. After a time he must have thought that there might be a way out at the place where the light ahead showed at the end of the passage, for he started off down the narrow opening on his right.

There was not much difficulty in getting along at first, but by and by something hard and cold seemed to block up the path; not quite up, though, for by squeezing and jumping Strip got over it.

Poor little dog, those great big things which stood in his way, which are called "insulator bars," must have been a great trial to him, especially as he did not feel that they were used to prevent the electricity from escaping.

There were ten of these bars to be got over before he could reach the gleam of daylight, which grew brighter and brighter as he went on. I fancy if one could see what he was doing, and in this world he would answer—not cats—not rats—not children who pull his tail—but "insulator bars."

At last he reached the end of his journey, with his rope dragging the wire behind him.

When he was safely out the men began hauling at the rope until the electric wire was pulled along through the pipe. Then Strip, over whom everybody had been making a great fuss, had the cord tied to the other end of the pipe and fastened to his collar again, and he was put down the same opening into the pipe, to carry the wire to the other end of the passage.

This was the most difficult part of all, for of course Strip wanted to turn to the right and go the same way again. But various tricks were used from above told him he must not go that way. I don't know how long it took him to find out what was wanted, but at last he gave up trying to go to the right, and turned round and started off to the left on a brisk trot.

It was not long before he learned to do exactly what was wanted, for Strip is as clever a little dog as can be found. For three years, now, he has been busy laying down the electric wires under the streets of London.

Of course, things do not always go smoothly, and Strip, feeling lazy, like every one else, sometimes curls himself up and goes to sleep in the pipe instead of running along with the rope, or the rope gets loose and he arrives without it. Still, Strip is fond of his work, and no doubt, when he gets a crowd of other dogs around him he boasts of his performance and holds forth on "underground London." As soon as the wire is fastened to his collar now he knows what he has to do, as he jumps into the hole and sets off down the pipe to the point where the workmen are waiting for him. It only takes him now a few minutes to do what before took hours and hours.

Strip is not quite the first dog who has ever done this work, for the firm who employ his master once used a retriever dog, but this dog was not nearly so clever as Strip and did not care for the work.

Sometimes, when the electric wires have to go in very awkward places, and when the openings are too small for even Strip to squeeze through, the workmen have fastened the cord to the tail of a rat and sent that down the pipes.

Rats, though, are not to be trusted like dogs. They do not seem to feel the responsibility of their position, and they certainly do not take a pride in their work, as Strip does, but isn't it wonderful that rats can be made to do it at all?

In the picture you see Strip just coming up after one of his underground journeys and waiting for the rope to be untied.

A GRAY.

The Johannesburg gold mines produced, during 1892, 1,535,394 ounces of gold.

Who Earns His Own Living Canine Fashion.

How "Strip" is Employed by a Great Electric Company to Reconnaiter Underground and Among "Insulator Bars."

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

The little fox terrier whose portrait you see here is one of the cleverest dogs in the world.

Just as some of the performing animals at circuses are taught tricks, dancing, jumping through hoops, and all that, this little dog, whose name is Strip, has been taught to lay down electric wires underground.

His master, the foreman of some big electric works in London, told me all about him, and gave me his photograph which is a capital likeness. Strip is a pretty little fellow, with a white head, body and legs, and tan markings, and such a bright, knowing face.

Strip began to earn his living when

## A WORKING DOG.

Who Earns His Own Living Canine Fashion.

How "Strip" is Employed by a Great Electric Company to Reconnaiter Underground and Among "Insulator Bars."

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

The little fox terrier whose portrait you see here is one of the cleverest dogs in the world.

Just as some of the performing animals at circuses are taught tricks, dancing, jumping through hoops, and all that, this little dog, whose name is Strip, has been taught to lay down electric wires underground.

His master, the foreman of some big electric works in London, told me all about him, and gave me his photograph which is a capital likeness. Strip is a pretty little fellow, with a white head, body and legs, and tan markings, and such a bright, knowing face.

Strip began to earn his living when



Strip at work.

he was a puppy, and this is how it happened.

One day Strip's master was very busy, helping the workmen to poke the electric wire along through the pipes which run under the streets. Strip sat there watching the men poking away with their long poles. Suddenly one of them exclaimed: "What a pity this little fellow couldn't help us!"

Strip's master, struck with the idea, looked at the dog, then at the hole; the pipe was quite large enough for the dog to get through.

"Well, we will try," he said, "and see whether we can make Strip understand what is wanted."

So he fastened the coil of wire to a rope, and he tied the rope to the dog's collar. Then he took him to the opening in the pavement. Strip wagged his tail intelligently, and started down into the opening, but I am sure he must have felt very much puzzled, and probably he was rather frightened, too, when he was put right inside any one could see nothing, but a long, narrow, dark passage stretching away to the right and to the left, with just the faintest glimmer of daylight showing at either end.

I don't know whether he sat down and howled or not, but I should not be surprised if he did. After a time he must have thought that there might be a way out at the place where the light ahead showed at the end of the passage, for he started off down the narrow opening on his right.

There was not much difficulty in getting along at first, but by and by something hard and cold seemed to block up the path; not quite up, though, for by squeezing and jumping Strip got over it.

Poor little dog, those great big things which stood in his way, which are called "insulator bars," must have been a great trial to him, especially as he did not feel that they were used to prevent the electricity from escaping.

There were ten of these bars to be got over before he could reach the gleam of daylight, which grew brighter and brighter as he went on. I fancy if one could see what he was doing, and in this world he would answer—not cats—not rats—not children who pull his tail—but "insulator bars."

At last he reached the end of his journey, with his rope dragging the wire behind him.

When he was safely out the men began hauling at the rope until the electric wire was pulled along through the pipe. Then Strip, over whom everybody had been making a great fuss, had the cord tied to the other end of the pipe and fastened to his collar again, and he was put down the same opening into the pipe, to carry the wire to the other end of the passage.

This was the most difficult part of all, for of course Strip wanted to turn to the right and go the same way again. But various tricks were used from above told him he must not go that way. I don't know how long it took him to find out what was wanted, but at last he gave up trying to go to the right, and turned round and started off to the left on a brisk trot.

It was not long before he learned to do exactly what was wanted, for Strip is as clever a little dog as can be found. For three years, now, he has been busy laying down the electric wires under the streets of London.

Of course, things do not always go smoothly, and Strip, feeling lazy, like every one else, sometimes curls himself up and goes to sleep in the pipe instead of running along with the rope, or the rope gets loose and he arrives without it. Still, Strip is fond of his work, and no doubt, when he gets a crowd of other dogs around him he boasts of his performance and holds forth on "underground London." As soon as the wire is fastened to his collar now he knows what he has to do, as he jumps into the hole and sets off down the pipe to the point where the workmen are waiting for him. It only takes him now a few minutes to do what before took hours and hours.

Strip is not quite the first dog who has ever done this work, for the firm who employ his master once used a retriever dog, but this dog was not nearly so clever as Strip and did not care for the work.

Sometimes, when the electric wires have to go in very awkward places, and when the openings are too small for even Strip to squeeze through, the workmen have fastened the cord to the tail of a rat and sent that down the pipes.

Rats, though, are not to be trusted like dogs. They do not seem to feel the responsibility of their position, and they certainly do not take a pride in their work, as Strip does, but isn't it wonderful that rats can be made to do it at all?

In the picture you see Strip just coming up after one of his underground journeys and waiting for the rope to be untied.

A GRAY.

The Johannesburg gold mines produced, during 1892, 1,535,394 ounces of gold.

## THE LONGEST RAILWAY.

The Great Project for Steam Travel Across Siberia.

(Engineering Magazine.)

The proposed Trans-Siberian Railway will be the longest in the world. As to its commercial importance there may be different opinions. The steppes of Western Siberia are susceptible of settlement and cultivation, and may add a considerable area to the wheat fields which compete with those of America. The river valleys of the Amur region are also capable of cultivation, and may in time support a large population, while the Oussouri country is known to be rich in coal and iron. The long stretch of over fifteen hundred miles from Tomsk to the headwaters of the Amur, however, can never have much to offer. The climate and soil are forbidding, and a small business in horses and cattle from the nomadic herds and in lumber from the forests of the Irkutsk and the Western Trans-Baikal, with the supply of the mining regions on the slopes of the Jablonovsk, will be the most that can be expected. The commercial traffic to the Pacific cannot be large, though the Chinese trade will be an item of considerable importance on the western half of the line, and is a traffic capable of development with the facilities which could be furnished by the proposed railway. With all allowances for growth, however, it is safe to say that, if the road is regarded simply as an investment of capital, its commercial

prospects would not warrant its construction for very many years to come.

The main purpose of the line is not commercial, however, but military and political. The Trans-Caspian Railway has been consolidated and made permanent the Russian power in Central Asia, and its extension to Khokand and Tashkend, now well under way, will make an excellent supply line for an army invading China from the west. The Siberian line on the other side will be a base line for operations from the north and east, and the ancient road of the Silk will be a serious disadvantage. The shrewdest of the Chinese statesmen are aware of this, and their efforts to strengthen their northern frontier are in contrast to the supineness of the English, who seem now, as usual, to rely altogether on their naval force to check the designs of their great rival in the east.

It is undoubtedly a perception of these possibilities which has made the project a favorite one in the whole circle and brought about the conditions necessary to secure its early execution. The official order calls for the completion of the entire road in 1900, while it seems hardly possible that the work can be completed in ten years with the means at hand there is little doubt that the twentieth century will see the completion of the first trans-Asiatic railroad.

GOOD GIRL!

Jessie Bartlett-Davis, the majority of fine fingers, is a whole-some, beautiful, and true-dealing.

She comes from Chicago, with a complexion as pretty as a Brooklyn girl's, and her daintiness as they grow in Philadelphia.

"I am never tired, I am never sick, and I don't take care of myself. If I did I should be sick and all the time," she began the other morning, as she helped herself to apple number four.

"This is the best tonic in the world. If women spent the money they waste on drugs that don't do any good for fruit and baths they wouldn't be as fat as they are. They don't know how to take care of myself from my singing teacher. I was told not to get tired and not to wear myself out if I wanted my voice and youth and health to last. It seemed good advice, and I took it. I took a lot of other suggestions from the same authority, and I have been benefiting ever since."

"What are some of them? Well, a nice mouth first—and that involved care of my teeth, breath, etc. I was told that I could not afford to eat a cold, to get sick, to eat indigestible or unclean foods; and I never catch cold. I am not sick, and I have perfect digestion, which I owe to a few diet. I eat apples all the year—not those meaty russets, but red, juicy ones. I usually have three before my coffee and rolls. If I can't get them I have a couple of oranges, a bunch of grapes, or a grape fruit. For lunch I have anything I can get that is nourishing—a dish of lentils, a small melon, or any reasonable fruit; and at dinner I have only fresh fruit for dessert."

"The first thing in the morning I have a tepid bath without soap. Then I go back to bed to read the paper and have my coffee. Once a week I take a Turkish bath. This system of dieting and bathing keeps me in prime health."

"The fatigue of traveling I can always dissolve in a nap. I don't corrode the lining of my digestive organs by drinking hot water. I don't believe in hot water for anything but tea, and laundry work."

"I believe in taking long walks, but I am particular about the place. If there are no trees I don't walk. I won't deliberately fill myself with city dust. When I'm home I walk the farm in Indiana. I can walk more than ten miles a day hunting for eggs, and my hammy—one of my vanities, the walk is beneficial in many ways."

A California Girl.

Miss Klumpke, a California girl, has won honor and fame among European scientists. The Figaro of Paris devotes half a column to her praise and her achievements. The Figaro says: "She has won for herself recognition as one of the foremost of our contemporaries most indefatigable and successful observers in France. Five years ago she was received as a pupil in the Observatoire de Paris, and since that time she has been allowed to join in the work carried on in that world-famous institution. But she was the first to whom the doors were opened, and for a long time she was the only one. Even yet she alone has the right to call herself an astronomer, for the others are only her assistants, attending to photographic measurements and other mechanical work incident to the preparation of a great map of the sky soon to be issued."

There are three sisters, Anna Klumpke, her sister, is an artist of merit, particularly noted as a miniature artist, and some of her work has been exhibited at the National Academy of Design in New York. Another sister, Mme. Delerme, is a doctor, and the wife of a doctor. She shares with Mme. Berthol-Schultz the honor of being the best-patronized woman physician in Paris.

The Figaro describes her as follows: "Miss Klumpke is tall and slender and hardly looks her 24 years. She has long auburn hair and dreamy eyes, half Indian, half French, and a mathematician's inevitable eye-glasses."

The Johannesburg gold mines produced, during 1892, 1,535,394 ounces of gold.

Who Earns His Own Living Canine Fashion.

How "Strip" is Employed by a Great Electric Company to Reconnaiter Underground and Among "Insulator Bars."

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

The little fox terrier whose portrait you see here is one of the cleverest dogs in the world.

Just as some of the performing animals at circuses are taught tricks, dancing, jumping through hoops, and all that, this little dog, whose name is Strip, has been taught to lay down electric wires underground.

His master, the foreman of some big electric works in London, told me all about him, and gave me his photograph which is a capital likeness. Strip is a pretty little fellow, with a white head, body and legs, and tan markings, and such a bright, knowing face.

Strip began to earn his living when

he was a puppy, and this is how it happened.

One day Strip's master was very busy, helping the workmen to poke the electric wire along through the pipes which run under the streets. Strip sat there watching the men poking away with their long poles. Suddenly one of them exclaimed: "What a pity this little fellow couldn't help us!"

Strip's master, struck with the idea, looked at the dog, then at the hole; the pipe was quite large enough for the dog to get through.

"Well, we will try," he said, "and see whether we can make Strip understand what is wanted."

So he fastened the coil of wire to a rope, and he tied the rope to the dog's collar. Then he took him to the opening in the pavement. Strip wagged his tail intelligently, and started down into the opening, but I am sure he must have felt very much puzzled, and probably he was rather frightened, too, when he was put right inside any one could see nothing, but a long, narrow, dark passage stretching away to the right and to the left, with just the faintest glimmer of daylight showing at either end.

I don't know whether he sat down and howled or not, but I should not be surprised if he did. After a time he must have thought that there might be a way out at the place where the light ahead showed at the end of the passage, for he started off down the narrow opening on his right.

There was not much difficulty in getting along at first, but by and by something hard and cold seemed to block up the path; not quite up, though, for by squeezing and jumping Strip got over it.

Poor little dog, those great big things which stood in his way, which are called "insulator bars," must have been a great trial to him, especially as he did not feel that they were used to prevent the electricity from escaping.

There were ten of these bars to be got over before he could reach the gleam of daylight, which grew brighter and brighter as he went on. I fancy if one could see what he was doing, and in this world he would answer—not cats—not rats—not children who pull his tail—but "insulator bars."

At last he reached the end of his journey, with his rope dragging the wire behind him.

When he was safely out the men began hauling at the rope until the electric wire was pulled along through the pipe. Then Strip, over whom everybody had been making a great fuss, had the cord tied to the other end of the pipe and fastened to his collar again, and he was put down the same opening into the pipe, to carry the wire to the other end of the passage.

This was the most difficult part of all, for of course Strip wanted to turn to the right and go the same way again. But various tricks were used from above told him he must not go that way. I don't know how long it took him to find out what was wanted, but at last he gave up trying to go to the right, and turned round and started off to the left on a brisk trot.



## TOMMASO SALVINI.

The Great Tragedian in His  
Florentine Home.He Will Soon Visit America, but Not  
as an Artist.Personnel and Surroundings—Great  
Love of Americans.Reminiscences of His Dramatic Tours in  
This Country—Acting in Italian  
With an English-Speak-  
ing Company.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

FLORINCE, June 1.—A visit to Tommaso Salvini and to his home is a pleasure, not easily forgotten. The great Italian tragedian lives during the winter months in Florence, while the spring and summer is passed by him at his little country estate on the Bologna road, about three-quarters of an hour from the Tuscan city. The Florentine home, situated in the modern and more fashionable end of the town, No. 17 Via Gine Cippanti, is an elegant little one-story villa of modern construction. Large glass folding-doors bear upon their faces the initials of the owner. After we have passed through these we find ourselves in a little courtyard, whence we obtain a peep into a small, but well-kept garden, behind which is situated the stables. In this villa, surrounded by elegant simplicity that reveals Sal-



Tommaso Salvini.

vin's true artistic feeling, are to be found all the records of this actor's glorious life, and it is in the midst of them that he reposes from his artistic travels.

As a glance cast at the portrait that appears with this article will show, Tommaso Salvini has a tall handsome presence. His voice preserves unimpaired its youthful freshness, its rich, harmonious timbre; years have passed respectfully over his head, a matter that is not the rule with dramatic actors and singers, whose adventurous and stirring lives are too often shortened by pain and excesses. The great tragedian declares repeatedly that he has retired from the stage, but no one believes this. His fascinating manners, his vivacity, his excellent health, all serve to contradict his words, although of late years it is true, he has appeared upon the boards but rarely. Still he loves his art, and if occasion arises, is always ready to fight new battles on his behalf, although his life-work has brought him every comfort, and he is now no longer obliged to go touring round after months all around the civilized globe, and can take his ease and study his tastes. Hence, although he protests that though he will go to America, he will not act when there, who can prophesy that he will not change his mind?

The usual greetings exchanged, it was one of the first things I asked him when I went on this occasion to interview him for you.

"Yes," he replied, "I too, mean to go to Chicago, but I go as a mere tourist. It will not be an artistic tour, but a visit I shall pay to my kind American friends. I have so many dear remembrances in the United States that I can not let this occasion pass without going personally to recall them. America has always been most kind to me. It was there that besides being crowned with glory, I gained the means that now in my old age allow me to live in comfort and ease. Really, if it had not been for America, I could not live as I do now. Look around you, whatever I have here of comfort or of decency, I owe to the United States. Do you wonder I love the Americans, and would do them every honor in my power?"

He then went on to speak of the Nation in general.

"I know," he said, "they are not lacking in defects, but they are the faults of a young nation, and I am sure that these are quite cast in the shade by



Salvini's House.

their excellent qualities. They are sincere, intelligent and laborious, and deserve the grand future which must be theirs, and which can easily be foretold. They try most earnestly to make up for the lack of historical instinct imposed by lack of historic background, and they will succeed in gaining it by sheer hard work. I feel as pleased as a boy at the prospect of a journey to rejoin my devoted and sincere friends, only I shall not go as early as you do. I shall wait till the great heat is over. I don't like to be roasted. Besides, there is too much of me," and he looked down smiling at his portly form as he spoke these words.

This conversation took place in the little ground-floor sitting-room of Salvini's villa. This is entered immediately from the left-hand side of the courtyard, and is his most private sanctum. The rooms on the upper floors are those devoted to receptions and great occasions. On entering Salvini's house one is struck by refined taste with which it is arranged. Here we do not find a mass of more or less authentic antique objects. On the contrary, antiques are rather the exception in these rooms. Salvini's sanctum is not like so many studies of this kind, choked up with a quantity of works of all styles and times and re-

duced to an archaeological museum. The room is small, but a large looking-glass behind the writing table serves to reflect the walls and seems to make it larger. All the furniture is of ebony. Opposite the two windows that look into the little garden there is arranged a large trophy of armor. This contains all the weapons Salvini used on the stage when he acted such parts as Coriolanus, Macbeth and Charles V. Many of them are gifts to the great tragedian, and are of costly workmanship, and great intrinsic value, hence anything but stage furniture. Here, too, hang the suits of armor he has worn in various plays. "Suits of them are much too small for me now," he said with a smile. Mixed up with these purely personal effects are other weapons he has collected, such as some Indian arrows for fishing and war, a lasso from the pampas, some daggers and some authentic swords. On another wall hang four excellent caricatures of Salvini, which he points out with much amusement and a merry twinkle in his expressive eyes. Two are by "Ape" of Vanity Fair. Here, too, hang several portraits of friends. In a corner stands a bed of the master of the house. Adjoining this work-room is the actor's bedroom. It is hung with light blue satin. The bed is large, and on the wall behind it is a frame which contains a large number of family portraits, for Salvini has a large, warm, affectionate heart for all who belong to him. A large safe of varnished iron in the corner of the room gives a characteristic tone to the apartment. A small, coquettish sitting-room completes Salvini's private quarters on the ground floor. Here, also, are the bed-rooms of his family. To reach the first floor the court-yard must be passed. Here are four drawing-rooms en suite, all used as reception-rooms. One is a large room with two windows, the other two are smaller. All are furnished in modern style, and contain modern artistic works. On the walls are pictures by living Florentine artists, such as Cecchi, Ghilardi and Canacci. A splendid collection of photographs of dramatic artists of every country with affectionate inscriptions to their great master, Salvini, hangs on the wall. Salvini showed them to me with pride and pleasure and as he named each actor or singer he generally added some word as to their respective merits or talents which characterized them in a flash, revealing what excellent critical faculty Salvini possesses with regard to his own art. A beautiful pen and ink portrait of Verdi, with an autograph inscription by the great musician, a souvenir which was sent by Verdi himself to Salvini after the first representation of the composer's "Otello" at the Scala at Milan. This portrait, by Salvini's kind permission, I was allowed to reproduce for this article. There was something specially graceful in this gift: the composer of "Otello" remembering in the moment of his triumph the great actor who had made the part of the jealous Moor so peculiarly his own. Salvini spoke with just pride and pleasure of this gift, and of the thought that had inspired it. The last sitting room to the right of the last drawing room, is entirely reserved to the souvenirs of Salvini's artistic career. It might be called a museum. Indeed it is one, and one of a special and unique kind. The walls are clothed all round with glass cases which contain wreaths, innumerable, precious gifts offered to Salvini from all portions of the globe, china and porcelain tea and coffee sets, clocks, watches, card cases, cigar and cigarette cases, all of the most beautiful materials, in short, everything possible and impossible, useful and useless.

"It is so difficult to know what to present to a man," said Salvini, smiling, as he pointed out object after object to me.

In a large frame under glass hangs the menu of a dinner given to him on



A corner of Salvini's sitting-room.

one occasion at Delmonico's, around over and under which have been written the names of the guests. The present names that include some of the leading American authors, thinkers and statesmen, such as Henry James, Charles D. Warner, Horace White, J. D. Millet, Adrian H. Blaisdell, R. Percy Alden, Richard Gilder, Emma Lazarus, E. T. Rice, Bayard Tuckerman, etc.

"I care more for that," he said, "than for many richer presents. Yes," he added, "this is my little museum, the record of I might perhaps say the grave, of my artistic triumphs."

Owing to the small size of the room it proved most difficult to photograph. My friend, however, succeeded in getting a portion of the walls into his camera, and these photographs we here produce.

"It was not I but my poor wife who put all these things together," said Salvini. "I used to keep these things here and there in the cupboards and in trunks, as I did not like to make a vain parade of myself. But once when I returned home after acting far away, my good wife had prepared this surprise for me, and as she arranged them, she had they remained, and I now add whatever comes to me in memory of her." He spoke the last words with a choke in his voice. He then showed me the oil portrait of his fair, young, English wife, and a bas-relief he had bought because it was so like her.

"And here," he said, pointing to the glass cabinet mounted in gold and precious stones, "I keep her hair, which we cut off after her death. It was a thick mass of rich, auburn tresses."

In the small drawing-room are to be seen several busts of great foreign and Italian actors, and also a good statue of Mme. Cazzola, the love of Salvini's early life, herself an actress. In another such gold and glass cabinet he preserves the net that bound her hair on her dying bed, the handkerchief that wiped the death sweat from her brow. Of her too, he always speaks in a voice colored with emotion.

Of the tragic. Off the stage Salvini's voice is quiet and solemn at the same time. He told me he had been in America seven times, five times in the United States and twice in Mexico. But during the five times he toured through the United States he only acted once with Italian actors, the others he acted with English-speaking actors, though he himself is Italian. Nevertheless, he says, every word he spoke was understood in America. This he owes to his own ability, to his expressive gestures, the mobile play of his face, qualities which, according to Salvini, are the essential gifts of a dramatic artist. He judges an actor according to how he makes himself understood by gestures, not by the way he pronounces his words.

"I have acted in English," he said, "without understanding a word of English, and have had the satisfaction of being understood by the common people to applaud me. This I regard as my greatest triumph. To make educated people understand is an easier matter. Two or three times I acted in English, but I would see me out, if only because it was the fashion to go and see me; but the English people have no such patience, and no such reasons."

It is very amusing to hear Salvini tell how he acted for the first time with English-speaking actors. It was when he was going to America for the second time that a certain Stetson, the proprietor of the Globe Theater in Boston, who was according to Salvini, an ignorant man, but a very practical speculator, sent a mediator to Salvini in Italy to propose to him that he should this time perform the tragedies of his repertoire in Italian, while the other actors should act in English. The impresario pointed out to Salvini how it would afford to run the risk of half-empty houses, filled only with an educated public, and how Salvini himself would be peculiarly fitted to draw larger audiences. The public, the manager said, when Salvini was not on the stage were bored by the other actors, because they understood nothing of what they said, and Stetson had a strict eye to business. Salvini was horrified when he first heard the proposal. It seemed to

him so utterly inartistic. He thought it well over, however, and then accepted, although all his friends wrote to dissuade him from making such an experiment, fearing he would make a fiasco. The tragedian, however, was decided, and nobody could move him. "I can't try," he said, "but I can come of it." Stetson must know his public best, and I have no right to hurt his interest. When Salvini arrived in New York he was met by Stetson, who he could carry on his rehearsals. The manager hired a concert-room, with a raised stage as a stage. Salvini went to the rehearsal perfectly sure of his part, which he knew well by heart and had performed many times. The play was "Otello."

"When I began to speak," he said, "I confess it made a great impression on me to hear myself answered in a language I did not understand. The first scene between Otello and Brabantio went well enough, but in the second act, before the council, I hesitated and jumped a sentence, a thing I do not think I have done in all my life. When told of my error I asked for five minutes to concentrate my thoughts. I walked to the end of the little stage and put my head between the two columns that supported the ceiling of the room, and this is what I said to myself: 'Salvini, my friend,' I said, 'what did you come here for? Why, just to do this very thing which now it seems you cannot do. Courage, you must overcome this difficulty for the honor of your art. Nothing has ever daunted you, and you must not be daunted now.' After this short talk with myself I returned to the actors and told them to continue."

The rehearsal began again and went so well that when the act was finished the actors, overcome and fascinated by the power of the great artist, applauded him to the roof. Such enthusiasm among fellow-actors is as rare as it was honorable to all concerned. This victory assured Salvini the triumph of the future. Those friends who had doubted the possibility of success of the experiment were obliged to change their minds. Salvini, in this quality of his art, to present himself before the American public with more confidence, feeling they would now better understand the plays he had acted. Indeed, he went from New York to Philadelphia, on the first evening after the performance of "Otello," the very friends who had doubted his success, and after the great scene in the first act, went on to the stage to congratulate him, "and, an unheard-of thing



The Salvini tomb.

among Americans," added Salvini, with a smile. "They actually kissed me."

A curious feature in these performances was that two promoters—an Italian and one American—did not understand each other. It needed all Salvini's presence of mind, and his great knowledge of the stage, to avoid mistakes.

"In these performances," Salvini said, "I adopted a method quite my own. I took advantage of the good musical ear an actor must have as to the notes, and I enabled me to notice every smallest inflection of voice in others, and thus guide me to modulate mine, which is very flexible, to the same tone. Thus the contrast of the two languages, which otherwise would have been apparent, was avoided, and I am convinced that is the real secret reason why I succeeded in this curious experiment of playing with actors speaking another language, while others of my compatriots, Rossi and Risori, failed."

Since that first time Salvini has always acted in his way in the United States, and when he has been to other countries he has brought back honors and fortune. The great success of his career, that charming actress Eleonora Duse, that skilful performer Giovanni Emanuel, all among the best living Italian actors, have been able to rival him as much, the reason being that

Italian colony in the United States is not numerous enough to fill a theater and pay all its expenses, and Americans are not all familiar enough with Italian to understand every phrase. There is another thing, too, the Italian companies who go abroad are rarely composed of first-class actors, who are able by gesture and play of feature to express the thought of the playwright better even than by words as Salvini can. These observations were made by Salvini, and we cannot do otherwise than agree with them.

Salvini does not care to talk of his triumphs, and he does not like to declaim pieces of tragedies in drawing-rooms. "I need," he said, "costumes, the stage and an applauding public to inspire me." There was an evening in 1892, at the house of Vittorio Corcos, a Florentine artist, when Salvini, after repeated request, at last consented to recite some lines of "Samson," but before he became himself he broke off several times and had to begin again. It is true that after his acting and delivery were so powerful that the little audience were in ecstasy at the transformation his face underwent when he threw himself into the part and said the lines.

"As to my life," he said, "what can I tell you about it that everybody does not know? It has been an artist's life, devoid, in one sense, of adventures, and full of hard work. Besides it would be carrying coals to Newcastle. All I have to tell I have told in my biography, now publishing in the Century Magazine."

AS A VISITOR NOT AN ARTIST.

"And now, a last question," I said, "thanking you for your kind and courteous reception and the patience, with which you have answered me: must I tell our American friends that absolutely and positively you will not play to them when you come over this time?"

"Well," he said, with his open, sweet smile, and that bright quick twinkle in his eyes, "I confess if they press me much I will recite for them some bits of Christopher Columbus by Gargioli, but I will not join any dramatic company for I am only paying a visit to America, not making a tournee."

That same curious hesitation that I spoke of above when he was lecturing, a few days ago he held in accordance with repeatedly reiterated requests, a lecture at the Palazzo Brignone on the dramatic art of the Renaissance. He began his lecture with expressing his sense of nervousness at finding himself before an audience, and this, strange to tell, was quite true.

"It is one thing," he said "for me to deliver the thoughts of others. I try to do so in the best manner in my power. It is quite another thing when I must express my own poor thoughts."

Certainly, on this occasion the audience witnessed the curious spectacle of a great actor accustomed to all manner of audiences, so overcome with tremor that his voice failed him, and they could hardly hear his speech. He only recovered himself whenever he quoted pieces from the older dramatists to illustrate his criticisms.

HELEN ZIMMERMAN.  
(Copyright, 1893.)

WEATHER FORECASTS.

The Weather for the Next Week—Local Outlook.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 17, 1893.—(Copyrighted 1893, by W. T. Foster.) My last bulletin gave forecasts of a storm wave to cross the continent from the 19th to the 23d, and the next will reach the Pacific Coast about the 23d, cross the Western mountains by close of the 24th, the great central valleys from the 25th to 27th, and the Eastern States about the 28th.

This storm will be more than the average for the temperature will continue to average cooler than usual and the heaviest rains will be near the 4th parallel.

The warm wave will cross the Western mountains about the 23d, the great central valleys about the 25th, and the Eastern States about the 27th. The cool wave will cross the Western mountains about the 26th, the great central valleys about the 28th, and the Eastern States about the 30th.

FOSTER'S LOCAL FORECASTS.

The storm waves will reach this meridian, and the other changes noted will occur at and within 100 miles of Los Angeles within twenty-four hours after sunset of the dates given below:

June 18.—Warmer.  
June 19.—Storm wave on this meridian.  
June 20.—Wind changing.  
June 21.—Cooler and clearer.  
June 22.—Moderating.  
June 23.—Warmer.  
June 24.—Storm wave on this meridian.

ILLITERACY AND CRIME.

The Schoolhouse a Better Safeguard Than the Police.

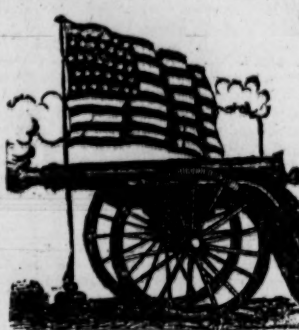
[Chicago Inter-Ocean.] Does education help morals? is the question that has frequently been discussed. It is somewhat surprising to find the negative to this proposition and holding that our schools are having very little effect in reducing the number of crime and vice in this country, and they even point to the criminal records in support of their views. The large number of crimes committed in Boston and other cities where the school systems are practically perfect, and where every one can get a good education, we examine the criminal and police station statistics, however, as the United States Commissioner of Education, T. H. Han, has just done, we will find that they make no showing as is pretended, but quite the contrary. There are, of course, some educated as well as illiterate persons arrested, but the difference in the number of arrests of these two classes shows how great is the effect of the schools in the elimination of crime.

The number of prisoners confined in seventeen States which have complete statistics on this subject, of whom Western or Middle States is 110,533, and among these the illiterates, in proportion to numbers, contribute six times the number of crimes. In the towns where an even greater proportion of crime among the ignorant and illiterate, for the whole country furnishes each thousand of persons eight times as many prisoners as those who can read and write.

It is plain from these facts that our schools have already greatly reduced the amount of crime, and that when we shall have succeeded in getting rid of all illiteracy we will still further reduce the number of criminals.

Two Famous Women.

[Washington Correspondence.] Two famous women who I saw lately were Mrs. James G. Blaine and Mrs. John A. Logan. Both were disappointed in their ambitions, yet one now the more brilliant woman in Washington and the other is the least spoken of among politician's wives. It is hard to account for this save in the language of an intimate friend, who said to me about the women: "It was a case of husbands. Mr. Blaine was famous from his own individuality and Mrs. Blaine was merely a shadow of his greatness, while Gen. Logan never had the intellect or push of Mrs. Logan, and he was constantly asking her advice upon all his acts." Mrs. Logan is doing some splendid literary work. Her eyes grow brighter as her hair grows white. She is the loved of all the younger society buds at the capital city. Mrs. Blaine is trying to sell the homestead. She intends to spend most of her time in Europe for the next year.



## FIREWORKS

—FOR THE—

## FOURTH.

Fireworks, Flags, Torpedos, Pistols, Balloons, Lanterns, Etc., Etc.,

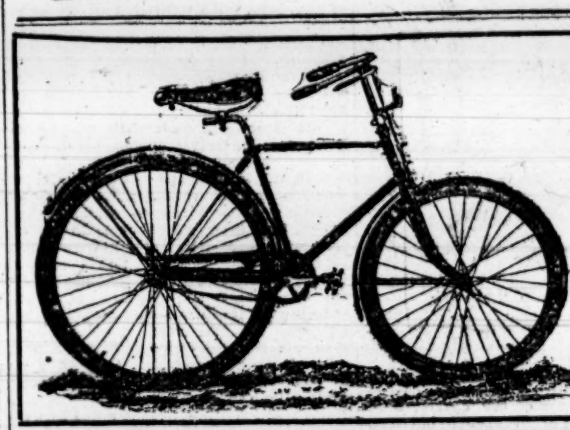
For the Wholesale, Jobbing and Retail Trade at Prices That Defy Competition.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

LOS ANGELES FIREWORKS CO.,  
907 E. SEVENTH ST.

Pyrotechnists to Santa Fe R.R. Co., Redondo Beach Co., Coronado Beach Co., Mount Wilson Railroad Company.

Place Orders Early if you wish to Secure a Full Line.

P. L. Abel Cycle Co.,  
GENERAL AGENTS FOR

Sylphs, McCune, Premiers and Liberty.

Also, AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINES, and the only place you can get the Genuine W. &amp; G. Needles is at

311 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles.

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD!  
"DOMESTIC"  
The Leader in all  
Modern Improvements.  
Pre-eminently the  
Sewing Machine  
for Family use.H. E. MEMORY,  
353 SOUTH SPRING ST.Beautiful  
Women  
Use  
Dr. Simms'  
Arsenic  
Complexion Wafers

The only real beautifier of the Skin and Face, removing all blemishes, pimples, freckles, moths, blotches, roughness and coarseness, producing a beautiful, clear and refined complexion, the admiration of all beholders. Perfectly safe, and can be discontinued any time after the desired result is obtained. Sold by GODEFREY &amp; MOORE, 108 S. Spring St., opp. Hotel Nevada, Los Angeles Cal.

Los Angeles Stoneware Co.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—  
High-grade Salt and Brown-glazed Butter Pots, Jugs, Churns, Preserve Jars, Milk Pans, &c.

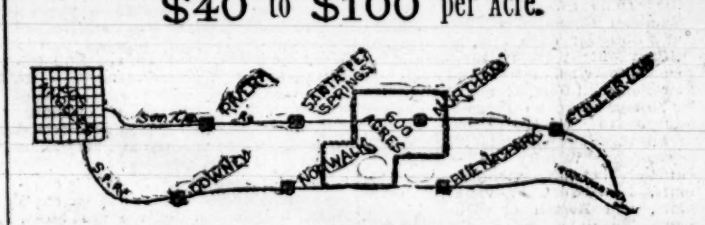
Also Oils, Flower Pots, Bean Pots, Chicken Fountains, Butter Coolers, Vases for Lawns and for Decoration, Terra Cotta Chimney Pipes and Tops, Drain Tiles, Sewer Pipe and Fittings, Fire Brick, &amp;c.

Close estimates on large orders and for articles of special manufacture.

FACTORY: Wells St., East Los Angeles. TELEPHONE 140.

Ad. Frese & Co.  
Manufacturing  
OPTICIANS,  
126 S. SPRING.

We sell, make and repair any instrument in the mathematical and optical line. Surveyors and Engineers' instruments and Microscopes a Specialty. The finest and most complete stock of optical goods, thermometers and hydrometers in the city. Eyeglasses fitted and oculist's prescriptions filled. Sole agents for five eye-glass specialties.

FOR—  
Fine Tailoring  
GOTO—  
B. SENS,  
The Reliable and Original  
Broadway Tailor,  
265 California Bank Bldg.Holt's Oak Grove School.  
MILBRAE, San Mateo Co., Cal.  
Number of pupils limited. A first-class home school for boys. Its graduates are admitted to the State University or to the Stanford University without examination.  
Fall Term Opens Aug. 1st.  
Send for catalogue. IRA G. HOIT, P. O. Box 100, (Ex-Supt. of Public Instruction.)IN TENS AND TWENTIES!  
The Miner Ranch!  
\$40 to \$100 per Acre.

THIS large tract of choice land, as shown by above sketch, is situated near Buena Park, being crossed by both the Southern Pacific and Southern California Railways, is now offered in small holdings at from \$40 to \$100 per acre—some 650 acres, embracing good

Walnut, Grain, Alfalfa and Bottom Lands, A portion of which would make fine HOG ranches. A live stream of water flows through the property. Only 30 miles from Los Angeles; close to new beet-sugar and condensed-milk factories; a growing town, churches, schools, etc. This property immediately adjoins the 2000-acre tract recently purchased by Andrew McNally of Chicago, who will no doubt make valuable improvements. If you wish to see the land or learn further particulars, write or call on

The Silent & Betts Co.,  
General Agents,  
NE. Cor. Second & Broadway, Los Angeles.

Los Angeles Stoneware Co.

CRYSTAL PALACE  
138, 140, 142 S. Main-st.

We are offering Special Discounts this week in our entire stock of the celebrated

JEWETT FILTERS!

—The English Aqua Pura Filters and Cheap Stone Filters; also

Coolers and Ice-cream Freezers!

Meyberg Bros.

GRAND SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic photographs.  
SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic miscellaneous subjects.  
SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic effects in Platinotype, Aristo and other processes.  
SILVER MEDAL for most artistic groups.

Awarded February 17, 1893.

At the preliminary WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT held in the Mechanics Institute, San Francisco. The show, added to the already long list of awards, again reminds the public of the superiority of our workmanship.

220 South Spring-st.,  
Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck.